

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## \$10,000,000 FUND TO AID RESEARCH 'ASKED OF PUBLIC'

Work of Smithsonian Institution Hampered, Board of Regents Says

## PROPOSED PROJECTS COVER WIDE FIELD

Appeal for Endowment Is  
First Made Since Founding  
80 Years Ago

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—For the first time since its foundation nearly 80 years ago, the Smithsonian Institution, whose valuable contributions to natural science heretofore have been financed from its endowment and by special gifts, will carry an appeal direct to the American people for \$10,000,000 to enable it to undertake many new major projects and to continue its publications.

Announcement of the plans was made by its board of regents, only doubled since 1846, when the Smithsonian Institution was organized under a trust fund of \$550,000 willed to the United States in 1826 by James Smithson, an English natural scientist for "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

The board asserted that the institution's annual income of \$65,000 had been inadequate for years, and that since the war, particularly, the rise in costs had materially cut down its activities, causing suspension of some publications such as the "Contributions to Knowledge" series, curtailment of others to a third of what they were, and restriction of such essential research as that of Dr. Charles G. Abbot into solar radiation and the influence of the sun on the weather.

### Research Held Up

Sixteen major research projects were said by the board to have been held up because of lack of funds. Some of these, the announcement declared, would "lead to an increase in the food supply from the sea, others will furnish data whereby the hard wood, the fruits, the food, drug, oil and cordage plants of the Philippines will become increasingly available, while a third group will go to assist the engineer in solving the increasingly complex problems which face him."

The list of projects, described as being of immediate importance but in need of financing before they can be undertaken, follow: Inorganic origin of soil constituents; chemistry in its relation to life; relations of solar radiation to growth of food plants; two stations in Asia and Africa to measure solar variation for forecasting purposes; studies on world weather; studies (monographs) on five major groups of vertebrates; studies of land and invertebrates; studies of food resources of sea; researches on plant life; study of cotton plants of the world; genesis of minerals; researches in paleontology; studies on the origin, antiquity, evolution and differentiation of man; mathematical laboratory; hydraulic laboratory, and interpretation of industrial activities.

### Publications Lack Funds

In addition, the board said, the institution desired to "restore the efficiency of its diffusion of knowledge by resuming its scientific publications on the present scale."

Utilization of its unparalleled sources in collections and equipment to stimulate promising young men and women in research also is sought.

"Great corporations," the announcement continued, "employ their laboratories to investigate industrial problems—applied science. The opportunities and funds available for absolutely fundamental research are inadequate, with the result that permanent scientific progress is hobbled and few highly trained experts are being produced."

"Furthermore, because of its long history of achievements, of its world-wide reputation, of its experience and of its position at the Nation's capital, the Smithsonian Institution is the logical national and international clearing house for scientific information and research. It should further the co-operation and co-ordination of the research laboratories of the country."

Recognizing that the public would express surprise that the Smithsonian is turning to it for funds rather than the Government, the board explained it was not a government bureau, but was "privately founded and privately endowed; it is privately directed and privately financed."

### Signers of Appeal

The Government was said by the board to have recognized 10 outstanding growths of its pioneer researches as public necessities and had appropriated for their support, but never had it made any grants for research directly to the Smithsonian. These outgrowths were listed as the National Museum, Weather Bureau, Fish Commission, Geological Survey, Bureau of American Ethnology, National Zoological Park, Astrophysical Observatory, International Exchange Service, Regional Bureau of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, and the National Gallery of Arts.

The appeal was signed by Chief Justice Taft, the chancellor of the board, Vice-President Daniel, Senators George E. Allen, of Pennsylvania; Reed Smoot, Utah, and Woodbridge N. Ferris, Michigan; Representatives Albert Johnson, Washington; Walter H. Newton, Minnesota, and R. Walton Moore, Virginia; Charles F. Choate, Boston; Robert S. Brookings, St. Louis; Henry White and Frederic A. Delano, Washington; and Irwin B. Laughlin of Pittsburgh, the American Minister to Greece.

### Pictures to Be Taken of Locarno Pact Signing

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
London, Nov. 24

EVERYBODY who is within the reach of a cinema theater will be able to see the historic ceremony of the signing of the Locarno pact on December 1 in the reception room of the Foreign Office, opposite No. 10 Downing Street, as arrangements are now well advanced to this end.

As a December morning in England is not renowned for its brilliant light, powerful electric lamps will be installed to supplement the daylight. It is not likely that there will be any radiocasting of the proceedings.

### ZAGHLUL DEFIES CABINET ORDER

### Opposition Parliamentarians Hold Protest Meeting—Government in Quandary

By Special Cable

CAIRO, Nov. 24—The Ziwar Government is in a quandary through the Opposition senators and deputies successfully holding a protest meeting on Saturday despite its official prohibition, and the utilization of powerful military forces in order to prevent any possible popular repercussions of the oppositionists' activities, because while the failure of the Government to arrest those who defied it, or otherwise to take drastic action, can be interpreted as a weakness, co-contrary to the attempt to arrest 250 Senators and deputies, of whom at least 100 belong to the country's richest and most influential families, may possibly lead to very serious disturbances, with which the Government is less able to deal, because a great majority of the police and army are allegedly political supporters of the opposition leader, Zaghlul Pasha, and orders to arrest him and his associates might try too highly the military forces' loyalty.

At present the Government has contented itself with warning hotel proprietors against allowing their premises to be used for political meetings, and has declared its intention of preventing by force any attempt to repeat Saturday's gathering, which nevertheless the Opposition affirms will be repeated at an early date. The Government is therefore faced with the possibility of its authority being again successfully defied, and having either to take action which it is now, perhaps wisely, reluctant to adopt, or else accept the repeated successful defiance of its orders and authority, in which case the task of carrying on the administration, already difficult in face of popular opposition, will become harder still.

Expert observers believe one of two things must shortly happen: either the Government must reassess popular opinion regarding the Constitution by the early promulgation of an electoral law, and the fixing of election date, or otherwise the present ministry must give place to a successor commanding more support.

### AMERICA TO SHARE IN MOSUL WEALTH

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—Inquiry as to the effect upon American citizens of agreement in regard to control of mandated territories, which is becoming crystallized through the World Court decision on Mosul, and the reported agreement between Great Britain and France, brought forth an official statement that the countries having such a mandate by special treaties with the United States agree to give the American citizens in those territories the same opportunities for travel, business and development that appertain to citizens of the countries holding the mandate or those of any country belonging to the League of Nations.

The decision of the World Court, it is hoped, will avert a situation which promised to become acute between Great Britain and Turkey. The United States has interests in Iraq, of which Mosul has formed a de facto part since the creation of the Kingdom.

### Around World in Canoe, Plan of Bangor Sailor

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Rudolf Philip Hoehne, a Bangor sailor, has sailed from New York harbor in a 20-foot canoe propelled by an outboard motor in which he hopes to travel around the world in three years.

His itinerary calls for visits to Philadelphia, Florida, Cuba, South America, Africa, the large cities of Europe accessible by water, India, China, Japan and Alaska.

His boat, the Mariposa, carries 900 pounds of equipment, and has air-tight compartments to render it unsinkable.

### COUNTY CANNING CHAMPION NAMED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 24 (AP)—Marion E. Allen, 17, of Agawam, was announced today as the Hampden County Improvement League as county cannning champion out of a field of 1000 cannning club members. She was pushed hard for the honor by Agnes Sullivan of Palmer, winning out on the determining factor of leadership she developed. She put up 309 cans of 33 varieties of produce this season.

### BRIAND DECLINES TO FORM A NEW FRENCH CABINET

### Foreign Minister Fails to Get Prominent Men of Left to Co-operate

PARIS, Nov. 24 (AP)—Aristide Briand, seven-time Premier of France, today definitely declined to form a cabinet in succession to the Painlevé ministry, in which he was Foreign Minister. Shortly afterward, upon his recommendation, President Doumergue summoned Paul Doumer, former Finance Minister, to the Elysee Palace.

M. Briand had been urged to assume the premiership for the eighth time as a patriot, in view of France's political and financial troubles, but the Socialists refused to co-operate with him.

This decision was reached by the Socialist executive committee after it had heard Leon Blum and T. Paul Boncour, its leaders, outline M. Briand's offer of three posts in the new cabinet for members of the party, of which the occupants would be M. Blum, M. Paul-Boncour and Jean Jaurès. The two Socialist leaders then carried the party's decision back to M. Briand.

"I have been unable to find a basis upon which to form a cabinet of wide concentration, ranging from the Center with the co-operation of the Socialists—that is to say, a ministry capable of solving the financial problem."

He added that he would rest the disposition with whoever was charged to form the Cabinet.

Paul Doumer, who sits for Corse in the upper chamber of Parliament, has been a prominent figure in French politics for more than 30 years. It was in 1895 that he was called to his first Cabinet post, that of Minister of Finance.

Ten years later he became president of the Chamber of Deputies, and that time was considered of prime minister caliber, for President Loubet called him in January, 1905, to form a new ministry, but he did not accept. The next year he made an unsuccessful campaign for election as President of the Republic, being defeated by M. Fallières.

A decade of semi-retirement followed, but during the war he emerged to become Minister of State and member of the War Council in M. Painlevé's Cabinet in 1917. Early in 1921 he took the portfolio of Finance in M. Briand's seventh Cabinet, and during the rest of that year played an important part in European politics and the various conferences devoted to the reparations problem.

For five years (1897-1902) he was Governor-General of French Indo-China. He was born at Aurillac. Senate Passes Finance Bill

The Senate last night adopted M. Painlevé's bill for new advance by the Bank of France to the Government of 1,500,000,000 francs. The vote was 173 to 103. The Chamber had previously voted the bill, 24 to 44.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 24—Aristide Briand's personal position was made perfectly

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3).

### President Takes Up Alleged Violation of Coal Agreement

### Complaint of United Mine Workers' Head Regarding Bituminous Wages Is Under Consideration at the White House for a Reply

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—President Coolidge has notified John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, that the latter's complaint of violation of the bituminous wage agreement has been taken under consideration here.

The President has asked for information and has told Mr. Lewis he will make a full reply as soon as he has developed the facts. Meantime the White House is withholding comment on Mr. Lewis' intimation that a labor controversy may be the unlonized soft coal fields at a time when the anthracite suspension is becoming troublesome.

A considerable number of the larger coal mining corporations have been accused by Mr. Lewis of failing to maintain a wage scale which was drawn up in Jacksonville, Fla., in 1924 to run until 1927. Several government departments had approved the mining of the soft coal fields, and the President was asked by this, or

whether he cared to intervene, in view of the alleged violations and if he did not, whether he considered the miners' union would be justified in taking steps to enforce its contract in a manner which Mr. Lewis did not describe.

### Manufacturers Strongly Oppose Intervention in Bituminous Coal Industry

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in an open letter sent to President Coolidge, strongly opposed the demand for Government intervention in the bituminous coal industry made by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers.

Mr. Lewis' suggestion, the letter writes, is evidence of the purpose of the United Mine Workers to obtain a monopoly of both the anthracite and bituminous coal production of the country.

The right of the public to a continued supply of coal, Mr. Edgerton maintains, is paramount to the alleged rights of operators or miners. The letter concluded with the hint of a boycott of unionized fields if a strike is called in the bituminous mines.

The letter follows, in part:

"Only recently Mr. Lewis stated that the domestic consumers of anthracite coal, many of whom are employed by members of this association, are living in a 'fool's paradise.' We respectfully submit that the very evident purpose of the United Mine Workers is to secure a monopoly of both the anthracite and bituminous coal production. The attempt to control the bituminous output is commonly believed to be part of an understanding between the union and the bituminous operators who sign union contracts.

The letter continues, in part:

"Your predecessor, Mr. Harding, said in 1922, referring to the bituminous fields, 'The production costs in the union fields have since mounted so high that they have been unable to retain,

By Special Cable

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 3).

STANDARD OIL FAILS  
TO STOP INQUIRY  
INTO OIL HOLDINGS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—A move by the Standard Oil Company of California to stop the Interior Department's investigation into the mineral character of certain of its Elk Hills, Calif., land holdings, was overruled in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Chief Justice McCoy, in denying a preliminary injunction sought by the company, declared the Secretary of the Interior was authorized by law to press the inquiry, and that no court had a right to stop him.

The land, a part of the naval reserve, was turned over to the State of California for school purposes under the representation that it contained no minerals. Subsequently, it was acquired by the Standard company.

Title of the company was brought into question during the administration of Secretary Lane, and later hearings were conducted before Secretary Fall.

On the contention that the title had been finally awarded the company without hearing of the Government's case, the Senate, on motion of Senator Walsh, Democrat, Montana, instructed the Interior Department to bring action for recovery of the land.

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BERLIN, Nov. 24—The chairman of the Japanese Parliament as well as several Japanese deputies are paying a visit to the German capital. They were shown over the Reichstag by its chairman, Paul Loebe. They are members of the Interparliamentary Union and are on their homeward journey from Washington, where they made the acquaintance of Herr Loebe.

They stayed a couple of days in London and Paris. From Berlin they will go to Moscow, whence they will travel on the Transsiberian Railway.

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## SPECIAL DAY ASSIGNED PONIES AT THE NATIONAL HORSE SHOW

New Marlboro, Mass., Entries Win in Two Classes—Red Ribbon for Saddle Horses Goes to Highland Love, Brought From Kentucky

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Ponies of all kinds and descriptions were features of the second morning of the National Horse Show at Squier on Avenue. In addition to the regular hackney pony class, a strong attempt to bring ponies back into the show was made, which was partially successful.

Cassilis the home of the Irvington family of Hackney ponies, owned by Mr. and Mrs. J. Macy Willems, at New Marlboro, Mass., introduced two new ponies to the equine aristocracy, with brilliant results. First, on the stallion class, Cassilis Tip-Top, a four-year-old son of Irvington Autocrat and Irvington Bounce II, defeated both Cassilis King of Spades, another new entrant, owned by Mrs. Richard J. Goodman of Hartford, and his elder brother, Irvington Aristocrat, winning both the limit class and the championship. Then Cassilis Easter Maid, a three-year-old daughter of Irvington Aristocrat, disposed of Irvington Bounce III, who has had a monopoly of the championships for several years.

### Saddle-Horse Competition

Another feature of the exhibition this morning was the winning of the red ribbon in the class for two-year-olds suitable for saddle horses by

## WAYS TO CUT GOVERNMENTAL EXPENSES UNDER DISCUSSION

National Founders Association Told That One of the Greatest Needs Is to Check the Growing Tendency to Centralization

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Practical methods of promoting economy in state and local administrative expenditures and for the reduction of taxes were discussed by prominent agricultural, industrial and transportation executives at a two-day conference, under the auspices of the National Founders Association, which is the closest to the association in the state ranges and heads of important banks and transportation concerns were among the speakers. The conference was attended by more than 400 representative men from 31 states.

The necessity for tax reduction was stressed by more than one speaker. M. J. Thompson of South China, Me., formerly chairman of the executive committee of National Grange, declared that if the average family should pay for one year, in the form of a direct tax, all the taxes it is now paying, it would take from the pay envelope every Saturday night \$8 for federal, state and local taxes before purchasing necessary comforts for the family.

### Check Centralization

"Since taxes are the outcome of governmental functions," Mr. Thompson said, "the only way to lessen them or to prevent their increase, aside from economies in operation, is to check the rapid growth of governmental functions and centralized government, which, if continued, will inevitably lead to the European condition of government regulation of business and taxes, and, finally, to a state of socialism."

"Three hundred years ago our ancestors came to this country to escape the tyranny of centralized government, and today, in the name of progress, we are adopting, one by one, the centralized methods of the Old World."

"How can changes in taxation be made to relieve the farmer? Have as little government as possible. Nothing should be done by the government that can be done by its citizens. Retain local self-government. The Federal Government should do nothing that a city or town can do, and the states should do nothing that citizens or voluntary groups can do. The larger the unit of government the greater the cost and also the greater tendency to increase the work and costs."

"Keep the government out of business. Put contracts out to suitable bidders, that the public may know the costs and remove so far as possible opportunity for graft. Pay you-

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting of Yankee Division Veterans' Association, YD Club, 200 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Dinner, Reciprocity Club of America, Boston section, Hotel Westminster, 6:30.

Dinner to John St. Lee Strachey, English Speaking Union, Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

Meeting of West Roxbury Citizens' Association, Robert Gould Shaw School, 8.

### Theaters

Castle Square—"Abe's Irish Rose," 8:15.

Conn—"Stepping Stones," 8.

Music—"The School for Scandal," 8.

Keith—"Vaudeville," 8.

Plymouth—Madge Kennedy, 8:15.

Repertory—"Rip Van Winkle," 8:15.

Wulberg—George Arliss in "Old Eng-

lish," 8:15.

### Photoplays

Tremont Temple—"Lightning," 2:15, 8:15.

Fenway—"Irish Lovers," 8.

Metropolitan—"Lord Jim," 8.

### Music

Jordan Hall—Joseph Lautner, tenor, 8:15.

### EVENTS TOMORROW

Meeting of Rotary Club, Hotel Bel-

vue, 12:30.

Guest Day, Women's City Club of

Boston, 40 Beacon Street.

### THE

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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An International Daily News

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Royal, b. g. owner Miss Jean Browne Scott; second, Hamilton, Sparkling Lily, b. m. owner, Hamilton Farm; third, Halcyon Favorita, b. m. owner, Carter Farm; fourth, Sweet, br. m. owner, Mrs. Mary Morris, owner, Carter Farm.

Class 35. Novice saddle horses, not over 15 hands—First, Star Blossom, ch. m. owner, Chas. E. Hubbell, sec. and, My Dear, b. m. owner, Hubert Taft; third, Jean, b. m. owner, Benjamin R. Deeser; fourth, My Love, b. m. owner, Miss Rosalie McKinney; Brothers; fourth, Shining Light, ch. g. owner, Miss Rosalie McKinney.

The summaries: Class 35. Jumpers, open to all, weight, 120 pounds—First, Little Canada, b. g. owner, Lawdrie; Stables; second, Trinket, b. m. owner, Lawdrie; Stables; third, Acrobat, ch. m. owner, Lieut. G. Brink, fourth, Le Hobo, b. g. owner, Commander G. Memmeker.

Class 49. Novice horses in harness, not exceeding 15 hands—First, Thornton Empress, ch. m. owner, Mrs. R. L. Benson; second, Montchanin, ch. m. owner, Montchanin Farm; third, Seaton Pippin, ch. m. owner, Thornton Empress; fourth, Just You, ch. m. owner, Charles F. Hubbard.

Class 54. Pairs of novice harness horses, over 15.3 hands—First, Thornton Empress, ch. m. owner, Mrs. R. L. Benson; second, Montchanin, ch. m. owner, Montchanin Farm; third, Thornton Empress, ch. m. owner, Charles F. Hubbard.

Class 58. Saddle horses, over 15 and not over 15.3 hands—First, Thornton Empress, ch. m. owner, Mrs. R. L. Benson; second, Hapey Choice, ch. m. owner, Mrs. Richard J. Goodman; third, Forlorn Echo, ch. m. owner, Mortimer B. Fuller; fourth, Sky High, b. g. owner, Mrs. E. Moreland.

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Class 60. Jumpers, open to all, weight, 120 pounds—First, Ultimite, ch. m. owner, Louis P. Pfeifer; second, Jack Spratt, b. g. owner, Miss Elizabeth Greve; third, Forest Echo, ch. m. owner, Mortimer B. Fuller; fourth, Quoik, ch. g. owner, Windy Gurn Farm.

Class 62. Saddle horses, over 15 and not over 15.3 hands—First, Thornton Empress, ch. m. owner, Mrs. R. L. Benson; second, Montchanin, ch. m. owner, Montchanin Farm; third, Thornton Empress, ch. m. owner, Charles F. Hubbard.

Class 64. Pairs of novice harness horses, shown to ladies' phantoms with rumble—First, Dragon Fly, b. m. and Preston Empress, ch. m. owner, Mrs. R. L. Benson; second, Hapey Choice, ch. m. owner, Mrs. Richard J. Goodman; third, Forlorn Echo, ch. m. owner, Mortimer B. Fuller; fourth, Quoik, ch. g. owner, Windy Gurn Farm.

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## DUBLIN DEBATES BORDER CRISIS

Hurried Meeting of Cabinet Follows Resignation of John MacNeill

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Nov. 24.—Publication of the statement by Mr. Justice Feetham, the chairman, and J. R. Fisher, Northern Ireland's representative on the Irish boundary commission, caused a hurried meeting of the Free State Cabinet to be held last night. It came as a great surprise to the ministers to learn that Dr. John MacNeill, the Free State representative who resigned from the commission, was in agreement with the boundary line forecast in the London Morning Post, the publication of which resulted in the present crisis.

The Cabinet sat four hours, and when the conference ended after midnight it was learned that they had decided that they would not—meanin, of course, that they could not—reply to the statement of Mr. Feetham and Mr. Fisher.

It was gathered that Dr. MacNeill would make a personal reply to the commissioners and that he was resigning his position as Minister of Education in the Free State Cabinet. During the past year he has come in for severe criticism in regard to his policy of making the teaching of the Irish language compulsory in schools.

Characterized as a failure as a Minister, Dr. MacNeill is said to be temperamentally unsuited for administration work, and his long absences, as a boundary commissioner, have led to serious delays.

It seems obvious that the Free State executive will attempt to have the award set aside when it is published.

## Irish Border Commission's Position Subject of Dispute

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Does the Irish boundary commission still exist, now that Dr. MacNeill's resignation has left it without a Free State representative. This question is sharply contested here. One set of authorities, basing their opinion upon the Privy Council's decision regarding Ulster's representation, hold that the commission is unable to give an authoritative award.

Another set, largely represented by British official circles, contrariwise argue that the matter is ruled by the precedent of arbitration between the

## World News in Brief

Philadelphia (P)—Capt. Asher C. Baker, a retired naval officer, has been named as director-in-chief of the Sesquicentennial Exposition to be held here next year. He will be the side to Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick, and succeeds Col. David C. Collier, who resigned last month when plans for a curtailed exposition were announced.

Berkeley, Calif. (Staff Correspondent)—For young women at the University of California who must earn money or otherwise help to pay for their college education, have found work this season through the bureau of occupations, the records show. One hundred and twenty women and 187 men obtained work and this month is a poor one following the rush of the new school year, according to Mrs. Lester Ganyard, in charge of the bureau.

Princeton, N. J. (P)—Prince Paul of Greece, third son of Constantine, has just been a guest of the Princeton administrative officers. He arrived from Philadelphia to visit Prof. Edward Capps, formerly Minister to Greece.

Washington (P)—With the object of combating proposed legislation that would put interstate motortruck traffic under federal supervision, the motortruck operators conference was formed here by representatives of the industries from all parts of the country at the headquarters of the American Automobile Association.

Chicago (P)—A hearing on the motions case between the American Feed Manufacturers, complainant, and the Southern and Eastern Truck Lines, and the Central Freight Association, defendants, has been begun before an examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission here.

FREE  
to Mothers  
10-Day Tube  
Mail the Coupon



## Mother!

Is there film on your child's teeth?

If the dentifrice you now use doesn't remove it successfully, it's inadequate. How to remove it the new way in child's tooth care specialists recommend.

FOREMOST dental authorities now advise a new way in caring for a child's teeth. A way different in formula, action and effect from any other method.

A 10-day test is offered mothers free.

You are urged to make it. To see what modern methods are doing for the better protection of children's teeth. Simply use the coupon.

### Film Must Be Removed

Look at your child's teeth. If cloudy, discolored, there's a film. The child can feel it by running his tongue across his teeth.

Ordinary tooth pastes won't remove it successfully. Try the one you now use. See if the film does not still remain.

FREE Mail Coupon for 10-Day Tube

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY, Sec. C-1929, 1104 S. Walnut Ave., Chicago, Ill. U. S. A.

Send to:

Name:

Only one tube to a family

Address:

1925

## CHRISTIAN TAKE REFUGE IN IRAK

Gen. Laidoner Reports on Conditions—Turks Show Indifference

GENEVA, Nov. 24 (P)—Christian tribes living in the disputed Mosul region between Turkey and Irak have taken refuge in Irak, General Johan Laidoner, commander of the Estonian Army and chief of the League of Nations Commission to investigate conditions in Mosul, reported to the League yesterday. This was in pursuance of his instructions to keep the League Council informed of events in Mosul.

It is understood that General Laidoner further informed the League that he found the Christians in a lamentable condition and that they had been victims of terrible atrocities.

Great Britain already has made the charge that Turks have massacred Christians in the vicinity of the provisional frontier fixed at Kirkuk.

General Laidoner warned the League that further difficulties between Turkey and Great Britain will be inevitable as long as the frontier has not been definitely fixed. He added that if matters are allowed to drift peace will be endangered.

Hence the League Council in its December session is expected to do its utmost to liquidate the Mosul problem, especially since it has been fortified by the advisory opinion handed down last week by the Permanent Court of International Justice, empowering the Council definitely to fix the frontier.

But an independent chairman, Mr. Justice Feetham, from a quarter of the globe far removed from the atmosphere of the Irish disputes, having heard a mass of evidence from the Free State, only comes to the conclusion that the new boundary line should be drawn so as to effect small transfers of territory on both sides, completely justifying the attitude of Ulster. What is the effect?

An appalling state of affairs can be foreseen if the Free State Government refuses to acknowledge the right of Ulster to take over any territory.

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## Glorification of Crime Wrong Says Prison Expert

No Daring Holdups, No Bold Bandits, Says Sanford Bates—They Are Skulking, Cowardly

By fairly stating the fact that most criminals are weak and cowardly and crime inglorious and despicable, newspapers would better serve society than by publishing long accounts about "daring" hold-ups which are not daring, and "bold" bandits who are not bold, Sanford Bates, Massachusetts Commissioner of Corrections, a distinguished authority in the field of crime prevention, and recently elected president of the American Prison Association, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today.

"Too many lies about crime are told every day; too many misleading statements get into the papers; there is too frequently made to appear a bold, dashing, adventurous, rather than thrilling, air of action; in reality it is cowardly, skulking and thoroughly to be despised," Mr. Bates said. "It should be the responsibility of the newspapers to tell of the bravery of the policeman who arrests the criminal and the cowardice of the criminal who shoots in the back. Through the same publicity which has helped build up a myth about criminals, so should newspapers turn their great influence to portraying the correct situation."

"These photographs of crooks which newspapers publish—why should marauders on society have their pictures printed as if they had done something fine, notable, and worthy of record? One sees published side by side in most newspapers the

picture of a man who has done some splendid thing, and the photograph of an exceptionally dangerous bandit. The influence of suggestion fostered in pictures and write-ups which tend to make the criminal a hero in the eyes of weak and ignorant persons causes them to imitate the one who has received such notoriety, and induces criminality," Mr. Bates said. "Many people are seekers after thrills of any sort, and they apparently get that sort of feeling when they receive widespread publicity in newspapers no matter what kind of notoriety it is."

"One feature of the duties of law enforcement is to set up powerful and effective deterrents against crime. But because newspapers, through misleading publicity, have made the paths of crime seem attractive rather than repellent to ignorant persons, deterrent factors and penalties against crime are frequently overshadowed by the urge for publicity."

From his experience as Commissioner of Corrections, Mr. Bates said it is found with great frequency that criminal classes are influenced by the desire to be prominent, and the widespread publicity given through newspapers is one of the greatest problems his department has to face. Once the opposite attitude—that of portraying crime and criminals in correct terms—is adopted, crime prevention will be greatly helped, he concluded.

## At Boston Playhouses

B. F. Keith's

As a mimic, Cecilia Loftus, who appears at B. F. Keith's this week, may safely be included among the few successful. So confident is she of her powers that she impersonates an actress who appears earlier on the bill—Marie Cahill—a daring thing to do. Her other impersonations, which are all excellent, include the Duncan sisters in "Topsy and Eva," Mrs. Fliske, and Nora Bayes. With Miss Cahill she appears in a London flower seller's act, recalling "stars" of other days. Amac and Elma present three card illusions. Thé Chevalier Brothers perform acrobatic feats. Sid Tracey and Bessie Hay offer a variety of dances, as do Virginia and West. Wells, who also chatter amusingly. Frank Hurst and Eddie Vogt are small producers, and finally Eddie, who is tall, wears a constant expression of surprise and admits that "the tall fellow is funny." He is an unforced comedian. Don Valerio dances on the silver wire, while Charlotte Beverly and Helen Cartiz dance on the floor. Blossom Seely is captivating in sycopated songs, and is warmly received in one of Irving Berlin's latest.

### Metropolitan Theater

"Lord Jim," Joseph Conrad's novel, is presented in a Paramount screen version this week at the Metropolitan Theater. Conrad's story is followed through to its logical ending, with Percy Marmont giving a sensitive characterization of the sailor who suffers long for violating the code of the sea in deserting his passengers when his ship seems about to founder. In an obscure South Sea settlement he recovers his self-respect by winning the confidence of the natives, and he maintains that self-respect, even when he becomes the victim of the treachery of other white men. He stands for "honor, even among savages." Shirley Mason, in native costume, Noah Beery as a sailor and Raymond Hatton as a renegade have all been required, or allowed to overact their parts, in conventional movie fashion. There are stirring scenes showing native boatmen paddling their canoes at top speed. A minor part shines because of the unbroken personal authority of the Hawaiian champion swimmer, Duke Kahanamoku, and the mob scenes of Mohammedan pilgrims and South Sea natives are well handled. Other films provide slap stick farce and news pictures, including views of the Harvard-Yale football game. The orchestra plays the Second Hungarian Rhapsody of Liszt and jazz tunes, and also plays the accompaniments for the John Murray Anderson miniature review, "A Nocturne."

### Boston Theater

Harold Lloyd's football farce, "The Freshman," is in this week's feature cast at the Keith-Albee Boston Theater. There are other comedy and news reels, together with a varied vaudeville bill which includes Diamond and Borden in comic dialogues. Marie White in humorous songs. Gene Barnes in a well-acted automobile skit, and the six European Rockets in acrobatic turns, and an extravaganza called, "Music Land."

## Co-operative Candy Shop at Wellesley

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 24 (Special)—Fifteen Wellesley girls testify that in their college careers one of the distinct practical values has been their experience obtained in running a kind of refreshment shop under the name of the "Candy Exchange," located near the "El" table in the Administration Building.

The shop is run under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Chapman '26 of Newton, on an advanced co-operative basis. Each girl is responsible for having an adequate supply of the candy for which she is an agent, and half the profits of that particular branch are hers. The other half goes to the Exchange, to pay expenses. At the end of the year dividends from unused profits go to the girls. Let economists look at their laurels.

There is, in fact, 45 different brands of candy, as well as crackers, New England doughnuts, fruit and small pies to be found at the Exchange. Home-made fudge, penuche, peppermints, and peanuts prove to be the most popular. During the season of training for athletics, business declines, but picks up again and reaches a climax before Christmas vacation. On Saturday evenings, when everyone is dashing for the 12.45 train, sales are at a height. Then a girl may be seen doting out dozens of sandwiches from a wicker basket at the foot of Founder's steps.

## WOOD HEEL AGREEMENT SOON TO BE CONSIDERED

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 24 (Special)—It was decided at a meeting of the arbitration board of the wood heel industry held last night that the first meeting for the consideration of wages to be paid will take place next Monday. The working agreement was agreed upon some time ago. On decision of Frederick W. Mansfield, legal adviser of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, Joseph C. Goyette, who has charge of the affairs of Local 11, wood heel workers, is a member of the arbitration board in place of David S. Bancroft, agent of the local before it lost its charter.

Mr. Bancroft claims that he is still a member of the arbitration board. The other members of the arbitration board are Samuel J. Davis, neutral arbiter and chairman, and Arthur Mullins, representing manufacturers. It was pointed out to the board last night by the legal adviser that the agreement of the wood heel manufacturers is with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and not Local 11. The board lost its charter some time ago when a secession movement started. It will regain its charter the first of the year. It is understood.

### Boston Stage Notes

"The Creaking Chair," popular mystery play, well received by the Copley Theater resident company, is in its final week, being presented at all performances. Next week, for the first time in America, the company, under E. E. Clive's direction, will present "The River," a drama of the African forest, by Sir Patrick Hastings.

Else Marvenga, who has long acted Kathie in the New York production of "The Student Prince," has rejoined the company now appearing in that stood.

## Nature With a Lavish Hand Adorned This Bit of Maine's Vacation Land



Lake Megunticook in Camden as Seen From Malden Cliff, the Eminence in the Right Foreground.

### POLAR FLIGHT FILMS FOR AVIATION SHOW

Some of the features of the New England Aviation Show, arranged by Lieut. William J. Newman, an officer of the Crosscup-Pishon Post, American Legion, to be held in Mechanics Building Dec. 2 to 6, include moving pictures of the MacMillan Polar Ex-



LIEUT. WILLIAM J. NEWMAN  
Chairman of Entertainment Committee  
for the New England Aviation Show.

pedition; National Aeronautic Association's film, "America First in the Air," and parachute demonstrations. There will be music by the 13th Infantry Band and the Charlestown Navy Yard Band.

Lieutenant Newman has arranged to have a full display of army and naval aeronautical equipment as well as other exhibits covering all branches of military life. The products made from the sales from more than 30 tables will go to the new clubhouse for enlisted men at 8 Fayette Street.

### BOOST NEW ENGLAND, KEYNOTE OF MEETING

Governor Trumbull Addresses Hartford Meeting

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 24 (Special)—"I predict that New England will arise to meet her problems with that type of intelligence which has stamped Connecticut as one of those states of which these United States may well be proud," said Gov. John H. Trumbull, addressing a meeting of the Hartford Advertising Club last night, the keynote of which was "Boost New England."

The Governor's speech and others were broadcast through WTIC station. The club members assembled at a testimonial dinner given to John W. Longnecker, chairman of the executive committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of New England.

"It is high time that we of New England emerged from what some call extreme conservatism, others charge and still others self-satisfaction," Governor Trumbull said. "We in the vernacular of the street, have made the grade and, having arrived, are apt to stop for a time and rest on our oars."

"Industrially, New England is well to the front, while much has been said of the migration of the cotton industry to the south, it is pleasing to note that many of those great factories are opening as makers of other products."

Governor Trumbull said that agriculturally New England has not progressed much in recent years. He predicted that in view of the renewed interest in agriculture, the next few years will bring a much greater development of New England's rural districts. He said that the great network of excellent highways through the country districts had helped greatly to solve the marketing problem which has hindered Connecticut farming.

Mr. Bancroft claims that he is still a member of the arbitration board. The other members of the arbitration board are Samuel J. Davis, neutral arbiter and chairman, and Arthur Mullins, representing manufacturers. It was pointed out to the board last night by the legal adviser that the agreement of the wood heel manufacturers is with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and not Local 11. The board lost its charter some time ago when a secession movement started. It will regain its charter the first of the year. It is understood.

MAINE CENTRAL SURPLUS

October surplus of the Maine Central amounted to \$152,753. Compared with \$56,090 in October, 1924, surplus for the ten months this year was \$941,319, compared with \$24,694 a year ago.

## "FACTS ABOUT MAINE" SHOW DIVERSITY OF ITS RESOURCES

Largest New England State Has 2400 Miles of Seacoast, 2000 Lakes and the Only National Park East of the Mississippi River

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 24 (Special)—An impressive array of "Facts About Maine" has been prepared in connection with the efforts which are being made to give wider publicity to the advantages which the State has to offer not only as a summer playground, but also as a desirable area in which to establish manufacturing, agricultural and other industries. It is felt that a great many people in other parts of the country know very little about Maine, and the following "facts" will give them some idea of the State:

Maine is 210 miles wide and 320 miles long in the greatest extent. It contains 33,040 square miles. The length of the growing season is usually from 120 to 150 days in the southern part of the State, along the seacoast, and from 110 to 120 in northern Arctic areas.

Maine has the only national park east of the Mississippi River, Lafayette Park at Mount Desert Island.

Maine produces 25 per cent of all the feldspar in America.

Maine's dairy products average \$18,000,000 annually.

Columbia Falls in Washington County is said to be the largest blueberry market in the world.

Maine can raise more wheat and corn per acre than is produced on the average in the great grain belt of the United States.

Maine's market for all surplus crops produces 270,000,000 people with 12 hours of steam connection, 85 per cent of whose food products are now grown in the west, 2000 miles away.

In Maine have been found the finest tourmalines and garnets in the world. There is plenty of granite, sand, clay, feldspar, slate and lime.

Monel metal and copper are now being successfully mined within its borders and iron and asbestos are among the resources.

Some \$60,650 worth of pork was raised in the State of Maine by the Agricultural League through the importation of 2464 pigs. Maine imports \$1,000,000 worth of salt pork in barrels annually.

In a single year, Maine imported 8000 draft horses into the State at a cost of \$1,500,000. Buyers prefer Maine-bred horses. Conditions here are ideal for raising horses.

Mount Desert Island

Mount Desert Island, one of the largest on the Atlantic coast, contains 60,000 acres and is noted for its wonderful scenery.

Only about one-third of the State in the south, and in the valley of St. John River in the north, is below an altitude of 500 feet.

The Penobscot River is the longest in Maine, with a length of approximately 300 miles. The Kennebec River is 150 miles long.

Maine is exactly midway between the equator and the North Pole.

No state in the Union has a greater variety of wonderful scenery than Maine, combining, as it does, rugged seacoast, towering mountains, superb lakes, limitless forests, beautiful rivers and charming agricultural country.

Maine ranks high in the percentage of pupils in high schools, in compulsory education laws, in care of children in rural settled sections, in rural teacher training, percentage of state funds for education, and in laws governing conditions of schools.

Maine has five normal schools and a training school for the Madawaska territory—Gorham Farmington, Presque Isle, Machias, Castine and Fort Kent.

STRICTER REGULATION OF CLUBS IS SOUGHT

Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General, indicated today that numerous bills designed to regulate more effectively night clubs would be introduced in the coming session of the Legislature. He said that particular effort would be made to obtain a law making it possible for the police to enter such clubs without a warrant.

There are in the United States 790,000 Maine-born people, with one in 67 of them residing in the State of their nativity. This means that 150,000 sons and daughters of Maine are living outside of their native State. In one state alone, Massachusetts, 56,000 Maine-born people are living.

Maine has 26 ports of entry; Portland is the nearest American port to Europe and has as fine a pier as there is on the coast. It shipped almost 40,000,000 bushels of grain in one season.

The Attorney-General emphasized, in the inquiry of Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of State, that the Federal District Courts of Appeal have the right to review the action of Federal District Courts refusing citizenship. The case will be heard March 1 next.

Mr. Tutun was denied citizenship by the Federal District Court for Massachusetts on the ground that he had claimed exemption from military service during the World War. When his case reached the first Circuit Court of Appeals for review that tribunal asked the Supreme Court to decide whether it had jurisdiction to act in such matters.

## SETTLEMENT REACHED AT BIDDEFORD PLANT

BIDDEFORD, Me., Nov. 24 (P)—An agreement between officials of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company and operatives in the plant with regard to the introduction of the multiple unit system has been reached, it was announced today. The operatives have agreed to accept the system as worked out by the management.

In addition to company and workers' representatives, the Governor and state of Maine were represented in the negotiations. The arrangement, it was said, would insure continuance of full-time operations by the Pepperell Manufacturing Company.

Foreign coke is being purchased in large quantities abroad, in addition to heavy tonnages of Welsh anthracite, as a further source of replacing Pennsylvania anthracite during the strike, it was known to day. This will be made by the coal companies, and the coal companies, and the public will be affected.

Under the first topic it is expected that the present situation, under which salaries are set by the State Legislature, but controlled by county commissioners, and through

## Federation of Churches Takes Stand on Peace and Prohibition

Massachusetts Organization, in Annual Session, Urges Consideration of a Possible Means for the Outlawry of War Throughout World

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24 (Special)—Resolutions adopted yesterday at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches covered state and national issues, the largest amount of discussion centering upon the question of Armistice Day peace parades. This resolution as finally adopted reads:

"Whereas, We approve of the recent Boston Armistice Day peace parade and resolution, and recommend the committee in charge for its success in producing such an effective and widely advertised educational demonstration.

Resolved, That this resolution in sympathy with the recent act of the American Legion expresses the sincere hope that cities throughout the State may consider undertaking future demonstrations of a similar character.

Resolutions submitted by the International Relations Committee and adopted by the federation were as follows:

"We recommend to our churches to consider the ideal and the possibility of promoting a world order in which war shall have no legal standing.

"On the basis of past declarations of this body and the practically unanimous sentiment of our churches, we respectfully urge the Senate of the United States to immediately adhere to our country to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

"Because of the growing membership, influence, and prestige of the League of Nations, we ask Congress again to consider the relation of the United States to the League, in order that an organized world

may lead to a higher civilization. We express our sympathy with the great and friendly country of China, in her just desire for autonomy, and call upon our Government to assist in the work in abolishing extra-territoriality.

The resolutions of the committee on moral welfare which received the endorsement of the federation were:

"First, the State Federation of Churches appoints a committee to survey the federal courts in this Commonwealth in relation to the Smith Act and further recommends that local and circuit court committees be appointed by the churches in cities and towns.

That the Federation call upon the churches to observe and uphold the law against lotteries and gambling.

The Federation recommends in every way possible to oppose the law, proposed by initiative, at the election of 1926, permitting commercial sports on the Lord's Day.

These officers were elected: President, the Rev. Samuel A. Elliott; first vice-president, the Rev. F. E. Enrich; second vice-president, the Rev. Benjamin Swain; third vice-president, the Rev. Robert Watson; secretary, the Rev. E. B. Dolan; treasurer, Sidney R. Porter; executive committee, W. H. Bryant, the Rev. Leroy W. Coons, Edwin H. Dodd; trustee for three years, William Cowan.

## PROBATION OFFICERS DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF THEIR OFFICES

Annual Conference of Officials in State Considers Public Criticism of Leniency of Courts and Other Questions

Cons. . . . among other problems, the uses and excesses of probation and the public criticism to which a probationary treatment of

## MITCHELL TAKES WITNESS STAND

Waives Rights—Will Stand  
Full Direct and Cross-  
Examination

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Col. William Mitchell took the witness stand today before the court martial trying him for breach of discipline as a result of his public criticism of the administration of the army and navy air services.

Much of his testimony hinged upon the same points he had stressed last spring before the House Aircraft Committee, and later before the President's special air board. The Colonel announced that he would subject himself to full direct and cross-examination by the defense and prosecution counsel, "the same as any other witness."

Colonel Mitchell began his testimony with a detailed account of his army career. From that point the witness was led under questioning by his counsel, Frank R. Reid (R.), Representative from Illinois, to an expression of his opinion on various phases of aircraft development. The colonel testified that at the end of the Great War aviation was just beginning to come into its own.

He then stated a long succession of recommendations regarding aviation made by him and rejected by the War Department. He said he never had been able to have a study made of the precautions a city like New York should take.

Other things he had asked for unsuccessfully, the witness said, included a better meteorological service for aviators; maintenance of air units at such institutions as Culver Military Academy in Indiana; an air unit in Alaska, and an arrangement with Canada for airways through Canada to Alaska, Asia and Europe.

"In 1924," he said, "I recommended that a complete change be made in our national defense policy in the Pacific, so as to utilize Alaska as an offensive and defense point."

Another request on which no action was taken, he said, was for the building of an airplane with a speed of 200 miles per hour, at an altitude of 30,000 feet, and a cruising radius of 1500 miles.

The defense turned Colonel Mitchell over to Maj. Allen Gullion, assistant trial judge advocate, after less than two hours of questioning.

The trial judge advocate remarked that a plan for the defense of the Pacific announced by Colonel Mitchell on Sept. 5 would cost \$624,700,000, or twice the entire wealth of the United States.

"Your plan," Major Gullion said, to the witness, "would require 125,000 additional men to defend the defense of the Pacific against Japan."

Asked about his statement that the navy expended from \$40,000,000 to \$80,000,000 for "its Pacific parade," Colonel Mitchell said he had his information from "discussions with other officers."

Major Gullion said the official reports of the navy showed the costs were less than \$550,000.

Told to Withhold Information, Declares Shenandoah Witness

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Arthur E. Carlson, aviation chief of the Shenandoah, told the naval court today that one of the surviving officers of the airship, Lieut. C. Bauch, had told him not to give certain information to the court unless he was asked for specifically.

This information, which Carlson withheld when he first testified at Lakehurst was that 15 minutes before the Shenandoah broke up, he had closed off at amidships the internal gassing manifold connecting the helium gas cells and designed to permit equalization of the gas in the individual cells.

The witness said he also spoke to Lieutenant Mayer, another survivor, who replied that "he didn't know anything about that; that it was up to me."

Leutent Bauch testified that in his conversation with Carlson he had no thought of keeping from the court information that the gassing manifold had been tied. He said he thought the tie-off had been made the previous time before the accident because when he inspected the manifold 20 minutes before the ship broke up, he found no tie-off.

EXTRA DIVIDEND TAXABLE INCOME

Supreme Court So Decides in Phelps-Dodge Case

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—When a corporation "cuts a melon" in a profitable year, its shareholders must regard their share of the distribution as taxable income even though technically the payments are not made out of current profits.

This was laid down in a five-to-four decision by the Supreme Court, holding that income taxes must be paid by shareholders of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation of New York, on what they received as an extra distribution in 1917.

The distribution was made, the company contended, out of a depreciation reserve, and not out of current profits. The Government successfully contended, however, that when a corporation's earnings in any year are sufficient to pay distributions to shareholders, it must be assumed for taxing purposes that a distribution made that year came out of the most recently acquired undivided profits.

The losers by this decision were the heirs of the late Judge Douglas of New York City.

The court refused to dismiss three appeals brought by the Government for the forfeiture of the Canadian schooner Frances Louise and her cargo of liquor seized 16½ miles off the Massachusetts coast. The cases will be heard on their merits.

The Federal District Court for Massachusetts held that the seizure was unlawful, because the schooner was more than an hour off shore.

The Government insisted that the seizures could be justified under the laws of the land, and that on the ground that the schooner was trading with the shore and that in negotiating the liquor-smuggling treaty with Great Britain it had not abandoned its rights to seize.

Major Gullion said the official reports of the navy showed the costs were less than \$550,000.

COLLEGE TO DISCUSS LITTLE THEATER PLAN

COLLEGES TO DISCUSS LITTLE THEATER PLAN

Dr. Kenneth L. White of the faculty of the Boston University College of Practical Arts and Letters will attend the "conference of Drams in American Universities and Little Theaters" to be held at the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

DEMOCRATS NOMINATE MAYOR

ROCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 24 (AP)—Harvey D. Smith, a member of the city council for the last six years, last night was nominated Democratic candidate for mayor in the municipal elections Dec. 1. Ellihu A. Corson, the present mayor, was nominated unanimously on the Republican ticket last Saturday.

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## DECREASE SEEN IN DELINQUENCY

Children's Court Judge Finds Improvement in Youth of Today

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Juvenile delinquency here is decreasing, according to official records, it was shown by Edward F. Boyle, Justice of the Children's Court. In a public speech a few days ago he said that although the significance of the statement that child delinquency is decreasing may not be realized by the average person who reads accounts of the "youth revolt of '25" in the newspapers, it is nevertheless "backed up by statistics." Following up this subject in an interview, Justice Boyle, who has had ten years of direct contact with juvenile problems here, said:

"I have nothing but hopeful predictions for the youth of today. So many constructive forces have been at work, night and day, for the protection of children during the past seven or eight years that very encouraging progress has been made. No Increase In Delinquency

"In spite of the tremendous increase in population in New York during the past five years, there has been practically no increase in the number of juvenile delinquency cases handled. It would be very regrettable indeed, I think, if there were no such indications of improvement. I say this in view of the splendor of the splendor of the work done by the various organizations, the schools and the settlement houses.

"The work of the Boy Scouts and Girls Scouts, the 'Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, the vast opening up of recreational fields by the Board of Education and by philanthropic movements, as well as any number of other agencies working for the wholesome development of boys and girls, deserve highest marks.

"It seems to me that the newspaper reports of the downward tendencies of the younger people are greatly exaggerated. We speak with horror or with pious gestures of the 'Jazz age,' but what is it? I do not believe that it has any real significance. I do not believe that children of the present age have any demonstrated tastes. I do not believe, for instance, that they go to see objectionable motion pictures purposely. They go to the theater that happens to be around the corner, regardless of the program.

FINE LINE OF DISTINCTION

"My experience with my own boys has taught me that boys of a certain age are not self-acting. Circumstances move them to commit mistakes at times. The line between the 'neglected' child and the 'delinquent' child as we classify them, I find to be very fine, and small boys of foreign parentage whose fathers cannot or will not afford to give him any small sums for amusement, partly because he himself was not provided with that type of amusement and does not realize how tantalizing it is for his boy to be deprived of what other boys are getting, may be induced to take money dishonestly. We have had such cases.

"There has been great improvement in the handling of children. Many adults are beginning to realize what can be done by taking time for thoughtful conversations with their sons and daughters. Much of our time in the Children's Court is spent doing just that. It is increasingly easy to see that the so-called 'bad' child is really a neglected child, and the trend spreading of movements to take care of this type is gradually solving our problems."

DEMOCRATS NOMINATE MAYOR

ROCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 24 (AP)—Harvey D. Smith, a member of the city council for the last six years, last night was nominated Democratic candidate for mayor in the municipal elections Dec. 1. Ellihu A. Corson, the present mayor, was nominated

## APPEAL IS MADE FOR FREEDOM OF THE INDIVIDUAL

William Lloyd Garrison Jr. Addresses Anti-Vivisection Society

A vigorous appeal for individual freedom from compulsory state medication and a warning against animal vivisection not only because of its inherent evils but on the ground that "it is but the vestibule to human vivisection in one form or another," marked the address of William Lloyd Garrison Jr. of Boston before the public meeting of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, last night.

"The influence of the cult of vivisection is not an isolated development of the age," Mr. Garrison said. "Assisted by the Jennerian hypothesis called vaccination, and enormously stimulated by the experimental indulgences during the period of Bernard and Pasteur, it presents a typical phase of modern pessimism.

"It accepts cruelty, suffering and deliberate torture as a disagreeable and unescapable concomitant of its practices, focuses sharply upon the physical and physiological facts of life, and sets up an idol which it calls science, under whose protection the right is claimed to pursue in secret such researches and mysteries as its devotees may determine. Just as war is waged under the cloak of self-defense so the abuses of cruel experimentation are carried under the guise of service to humanity.

### Humanity Has Open Eyes

"Humanity, wonnowed by the Great War, looks grimly into the cold eyes of economic determinism and religious cynicism, which deny the old faiths and scoff at individual rights. It sees the powerful and wealthy organized into a cult—aligned with politics and trade, exalting the state above the individual, and demanding the right of legislation to control and tamper with the body of the individual under pretext of public safety. Is it any wonder, therefore, that the so-called cults opposed to the orthodox school of medicine thrive and become perchance the standard bearers of freedom and constitutional rights?

Despite new fashions in thought and philosophy it is still true that the ultimate test of any civilization is the degree of sanctity with which the individual human life is regarded. And if we accept the theory of evolution from lower forms to higher, it is difficult to see how we can acquiesce in any way in the destruction of animal life. Furthermore, it is a commonplace that animal vivisection is but a vestibule to human vivisection in one form or another.

### Breaks Down Compassion

"Moving beyond the assumption of individual rights, we find that the expanding practice of vivisection tends to break down that sense of compassion which links man and animal beyond the level of the brute. It is the instinctive sense of the profundity of this loss which creates automatically, organizations of protest, and causes a continuous flow of gifts to the special best citizenship.

Mr. Good, Oscar J. Keit, commander of the post, and Dr. William Griffin, former commander of the post, participated in the ceremony, as did also, Robert S. Atkins, master of the school.

work on the new building will probably be started early in the year.

Mr. Moses yesterday inspected the new City Hall in Plattsburgh, in company with Senator Mortimer Y. Ferris and an architect. The State Historical Building in Ticonderoga, also a gift of Mr. Moses, will be completed about Feb. 1, and work will be started on the municipal building shortly afterward.

## WORLD COURT ISSUE IS FIRST

Connecticut Women Voters Place It on Top of List of Important Questions

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 24 (Special)—The World Court is regarded as the most important topic for study for the Connecticut League of Women Voters. A list of 15 topics prepared by the department and committee chairman was presented at the recent convention of the league. Selected topics asked to mark them in order of preference. The World Court was given first preference, the tabulation just completed shows.

The whole year's program from which the list was compiled is on of study. The World Court, which has also been on the legislative program of the league, was voted of first importance two years ago at the Waterbury convention.

Proposals for amending the federal constitution was voted second place in the study program. These proposals commonly known as the "Garrett-Wadsworth Amendments" are considered by many as amendments to end amendments.

The third place was given to electric power development. Housewives feel that they should be informed about the development of a power which so vitally concerns their home problems.

The other topics suggested for study, arranged in the order of importance as voted by the convention, were as follows: The Child Gone Wrong, Jury Service for Women, Unfair Trade Practices, League of Nations, State and Local Taxation, Special Classes and Work of the Department of Special Education, Shorter Day for Women, Single Standard of Morals, School Finances, Criminal Court Procedure, Provision for Recreation, Work of the Connecticut State Labor Department.

## LEGION POST ADOPTS BOY SCOUT TROOP

First Ceremony in State Follows Commander's Plea

Boy Scouts of the Thomas N. Hart School, South Boston, were formally adopted with impressive ceremony today by the Michael J. Perkins Post, Department of Massachusetts, of the American Legion. This was in compliance with a request made some time ago by Francis J. Good, state commander, that every post would adopt a Boy Scout troop, and was the first such ceremony to be held.

Special significance attaches to the arrangement in this instance, as most of the members of the post formerly attended the Hart School. The post will look after the welfare of the boys in every way with the special interest of the best citizenship.

Mr. Good, Oscar J. Keit, commander of the post, and Dr. William Griffin, former commander of the post, participated in the ceremony, as did also, Robert S. Atkins, master of the school.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE COAL CONSUMERS WARNED

Fuel Administrator Advises Ordering Season Supply

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 24 (Special)—If the anthracite miners should resume work by Dec. 1, New Hampshire would face a shortage of 24,000 tons of hard coal, which will have to be made up from other fuels. If the strike continues through the winter, the shortage will amount to 180,000 tons.

The statement was given out on a suggestion from Governor John G. Winant that the public be informed of the exact situation regarding fuel.

John W. Storrs, state fuel administrator, added that unless consumers not now having a full season's supply of fuel decide quickly upon their substitute and arrange with their dealers for delivery, there is likely to be serious shortage in any event, as the dealers will not stock up now without some knowledge of the people's fuel intentions.

## CLARK TRUSTEES ELECT OFFICERS

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 24 (Special)—The board of trustees of Clark University has elected the following officers: President, Dr. Charles H. Thurber of Boston; vice-president and treasurer, Francis H. Dwyer of Worcester, and secretary, George H. Mirick. Frederick B. Washburn, former commissioner of savings banks for Massachusetts, has been added to the board of trustees.

Secondly: To educate public opinion to understand the facts about animal experimentation as a necessary prerequisite to action toward its regulation or abolition.

Secondly: To base our campaign on a basis of incontrovertible evidence as to the facts, and to make clear in all our statements the nature of our evidence and the source of our information.

It seems to me that so far we have been distinctly successful in the carrying out of this policy. Abundant opportunity has been given to our opponents to attack our statements, but our attempts as heretofore have completely failed, while as to our most important statements they remain uncontradicted and unchallenged. Our evidence is incontrovertible. It is to be found in the official reports of the experimenters themselves.

The inevitable effect of animal experimentation is toward human vivisection," he declared. "The statements of the experimenters themselves, published with the endorsement of the American Medical Association, showed that such experimenting had been done repeatedly and the charges made in the brochure, 'Human Vivisection and the American Medical Association,' have never been refuted."

Mrs. Frank B. Tracy, executive secretary of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, read a report on the international conference for the investigation of vivisection held recently in New York.

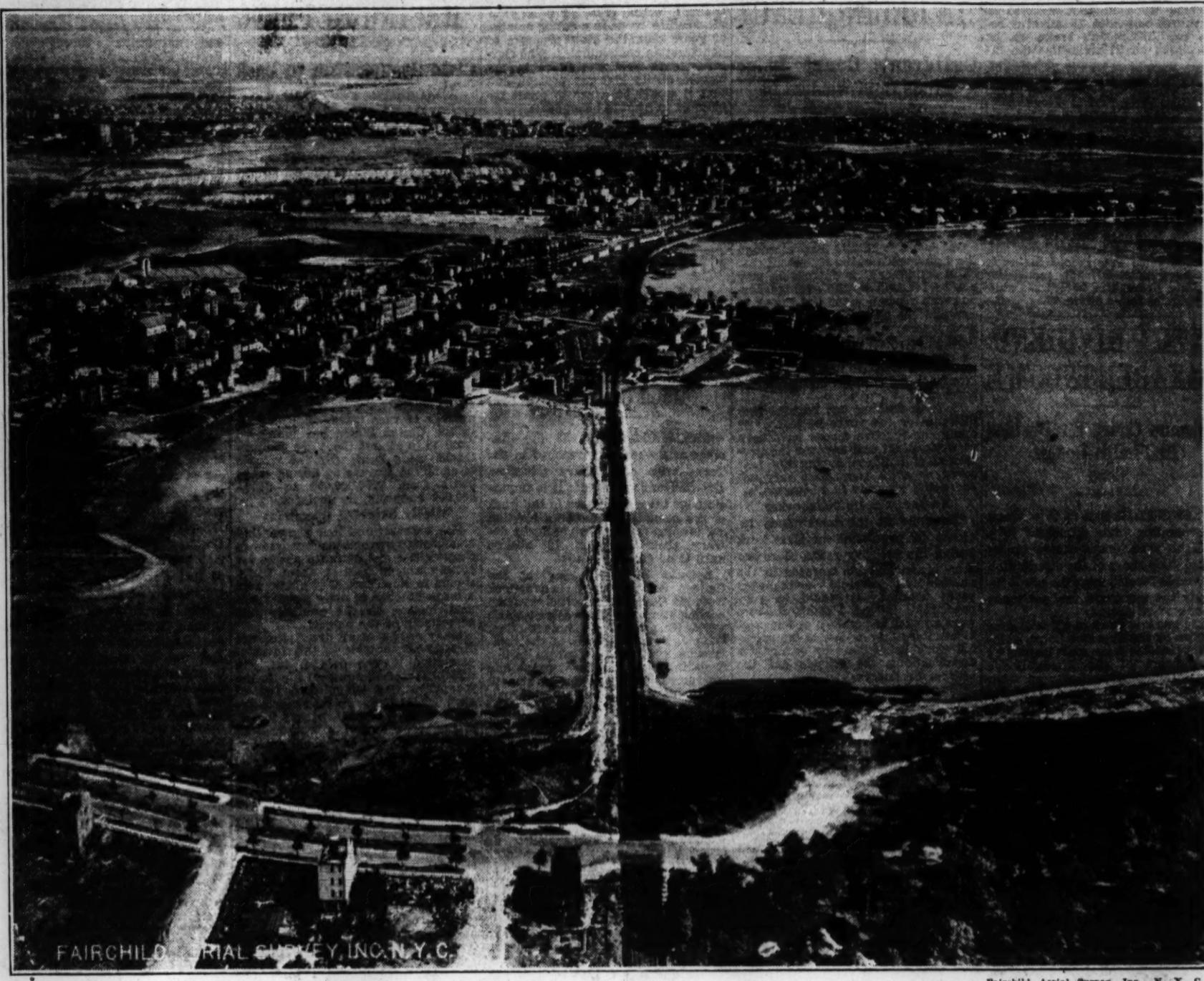
## SITE IS PURCHASED FOR T. A. MOSES' GIFT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 24 (Special)—The Liberty Brewery, the last of the several plants of the Springfield Breweries Company to be disposed of, was sold at auction today to Theodor R. Geisel, president of the Breweries company, for \$110,000. The sale was in pursuance of the liquidation of the company which has long been in progress. Mr. Geisel purchased for investment purposes.

NEBRASKA GASOLINE TAXES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 24 (Special)—Horace A. Moses of this city has purchased a site in Ticonderoga, N. Y., for the erection of a municipal building for the community. Several buildings now on the property will be demolished and

## Noddle Island and "Th' Narrer Gage," a Popular Line to Revere on a Simmering Summer Day



Fairchild Aerial Survey, Inc., N. Y. C.

## ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION HOST TO SPECTATOR EDITOR

John St. Loe Strachey, Noted English Man of Letters, to Be Chief Guest at Dinner Tonight—Owen Wister Also One of Speakers

John St. Loe Strachey, editor in London of *The Spectator*, the Boston branch of the English-Speaking Union will give a dinner this evening at the Hotel Somersett to some 250 guests. Owen Wister also will be a guest and one of the speakers. R. Clifton Sturgis, chairman, will preside.

Mr. Strachey, whose first novel, *The Madonna of the Barricades*, was recently reviewed in *The Christian Science Monitor* and which marks his advent into the company of novelists, arrived in Boston last evening. He was accompanied by Mrs. St. Loe Strachey.

Few people are aware, perhaps, of the growth of the union which is working to further the friendly relations of the two great English-speaking nations.

The Boston branch has recently moved into larger and more attractive quarters at 93 St. James Avenue, where a warm welcome awaits visitors from the English-speaking countries and colonies of the world. The Boston membership is now in excess of 1500.

The endeavor of the Boston branch is not limited to fostering social felicities between representatives of English-speaking nations, but at the moment making its first experiment in promoting Anglo-American fellowship at Boston University by the founding of a series of business scholarships for young English-speaking students.

The statement was given out on a suggestion from Governor John G. Winant that the public be informed of the exact situation regarding fuel.

John W. Storrs, state fuel administrator, added that unless consumers not now having a full season's supply of fuel decide quickly upon their substitute and arrange with their dealers for delivery, there is likely to be serious shortage in any event, as the dealers will not stock up now without some knowledge of the people's fuel intentions.

## SMITH INSTITUTE SUPERVISOR NAMED

Miss Dorothea Beach to Join Faculty in February

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 24 (Special)—The Institute for the Ordination of Women's Interests at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., announces the appointment of Miss Dorothea Beach as supervisor of demonstration managers in the house at 55 Kennebec Avenue, which is to be used as a laboratory. She is present head of the department of home economics at Temple University in Philadelphia, and will come to Smith at the beginning of the second semester, in February.

This institute, under the direction of Dr. Ethel Puffer Howes, was established this fall in the belief that the urgent need of the college woman is not so much education for parenthood as a technique which shall include all her main interests. The founders of the institute feel that such interests can and should be unified, not merely adjusted temporally and apologetically, as is now the case. The work will be in the discovery of scientific practical methods by which women can achieve the necessary unity of family and outside interests.

Dr. Howe stands upon this thesis: "The adjustment of any personal relation whatever to the requirements of a professor is as truly the right of the individual woman as it is a right of the individual man."

The demonstration work is in charge of Miss Beach, who has taken academic work at a number of different colleges, including Colorado College, the Bangor Kinder-Gardener Training School, Simmons College and the Teachers' College at Columbia University. In 1917 she received her B. S. degree in home economics from Simmons College, and in 1921 her M. A. degree in education from Columbia University.

COMMUNITY FOOD SALE

A Thanksgiving community food sale will be held from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. tomorrow at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill. The proceeds will go to Norfolk House Center, North End Union and Brookline and Newton social service work.

Edwin S. Webster is chairman in charge.

A part of metropolitan Boston and its environs that is not so well known to the average resident is shown in the accompanying air picture. Noddle Island, the rather picturesque name of the land on which the East Boston section is located, is in the foreground, and the settlements stretching in the distance take in Orient Heights, Point Shirley, Winthrop, Revere Beach, Revere, Point of Pines, and in the distance Lynn, the terminus of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, the tracks of which cut across the middle of the picture.

East Boston is not so easily accessible as other parts of Boston, because it is situated by ferry, by the East Boston tunnel. There is at the present time a proposal to bridge the bay, from Boston proper to East Boston.

In the immediate foreground may be seen Neptune Avenue, fringed with trees, which affords the children of East Boston an easy route to the playground in Wood Island or World War Memorial Park.

The second peninsula beyond the bridge and connected with the first by a narrow strip of land, upon which the railroad skirts the water, is Orient Heights. Beyond Orient Heights and running to the mainland in the upper left-hand corner of the picture is the peninsula upon which is located Revere and Beachmont. Just beyond Revere in the upper left-hand corner is Lynn. Point of Pines occupies the point of the peninsula farthest out in the center of the picture. On the opposite side of the peninsula farthest away is located Lynn.

The scholarship is, this year, an obviously somewhat experimental venture. As time goes on, if the scholarships increase in number, by co-operation between the university authorities, and the Boston branch of the English-Speaking Union which bears the entire cost of the scholarship, there is a possibility that a certain proportion of the candidates may be led to take up permanent residence here, and to work in the fields for which their study has fitted them. Every effort is being made to keep the standard high and representative of English youth at Lynn.

It is felt by English academic authorities who have lent the weight of their advice in the shaping of the practical aspects of the plan, that there is a constantly increasing need of capable, trained young men in England, who have a widened commercial viewpoint which shall be of use in the rehabilitation of certain phases of English commercial life.

It is hoped that departments in other universities will see the obvious benefits of establishing, in their own communities, similar advantages to be offered English youth and thus contribute to Anglo-American good will.

The first inlet in the center of the picture, which the fill and bridge span, is known to near-by residents as the mud flats. It is the railroad which the railroad skirts the water, is Orient Heights. Beyond Orient Heights and running to the mainland in the upper left-hand corner of the picture is the peninsula upon which is located Revere and Beachmont. Just beyond Revere in the upper left-hand corner is Lynn. Point of Pines occupies the point of the peninsula farthest out in the center of the picture. On the opposite side of the peninsula farthest away is located Lynn.

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## Cranberry to Be New England's Own Contribution to the Feast

Diners on Thanksgiving Day Throughout the Area May Be Reasonably Sure That Their Cranberry Sauce Is Entirely a Home Product

WAREHAM, Mass., Nov. 24 (Special)—Cranberries are one of the articles of food on the Thanksgiving Day tables of New England which the diners may be reasonably sure came from within New England.

Turkeys from Texas largely, apples from the Pacific coast, nuts, raisins, even common vegetables may have come in from outside the borders of New England. But the cranberries come from Cape Cod. It is the one product of which New England has far more than its people can consume.

About 60 per cent of the entire cranberry crop of the country comes from Cape Cod. The remaining 40 per cent come almost entirely from Wisconsin and New Jersey.

The chances are very small that any of these cranberries should find their way to the loaded Thanksgiving tables of New England.

This year the crop is of unusually high quality and it comes into the market in good condition. Early birds nipped some of the berries but only a very small amount in comparison with the total Cape Cod crop of about 400,000 barrels.

The progress which the cranberry men have made in growing their crop is equalled by the progress they have made in marketing. It is said that all the crops grown in the east cranberries are marketed most efficiently and brought to the consumers with the least waste and in the best condition. The cranberry

men are close rivals to the citrus fruit and raisin growers of California for efficiency in marketing.

While a large proportion of the exchange corporation at its request and for its benefit, and that is a violation of our insurance laws in this State and the terms and provisions under which a license is issued to the petitioner. The conclusion, therefore, is that the insurance commissioner has the right to revoke the petitioner's license, and that the petition should be dismissed.

## TEXANS DEMAND GOVERNOR CALL SPECIAL SESSION

Ultimatum Signed by 39 Legislators Faces Mrs. Ferguson

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 24 (AP)—An ultimatum demanding the calling of a special session of the state Legislature faces Miriam A. Ferguson, Governor of Texas, the climax of weeks of agitation over irregularities in the state highway commission.

The ultimatum was in the form of a resolution signed by 39 legislators that if she did not call a special session of the Legislature to investigate the highway department and possibly other departments, the Legislature would go over her head and Lee Satterfield, Speaker of the House of Representatives, would issue the call.

A petition signed by 53 legislators, here for tax question discussion, left responsibility for a call directly up.

## JUILLIARD MUSICAL FUND REPORT GIVEN

"Advisory Committee Not Re-made, Dr. Noble Says

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The tenure of office of the advisory committee of the Juilliard Musical Foundation has expired automatically, it has become known here. This committee was appointed in April, 1924, to act with the directors of the foundation in administering the \$10,000,000 fund left by Augustus D. Juilliard for the education of deserving American musicians.

While members of the committee were quoted as having said they had resigned, Dr. Eugene A. Noble, secretary of the foundation, said that no advisory committee had been named for the year beginning May 1, 1925. The committee was composed of Miss Lizzie P. Bliss, Mrs. Susan P. Dakin, Mrs. Janet Schenck and Richard Aldrich.

The foundation was established by the will of the late Augustus D. Juilliard and is said to be the largest organization of its kind in the world. The will provided for the establishment of musical courses in American colleges and universities, the provision of instruction for promising students, the cultivation of American musical composition by encouraging composers and obtaining the performances of the best operatic productions which might not be produced without financial support.

The foundation chose Dr. Noble as secretary in 1920. He announced in 1923 to be the granting of scholarships to "serious, promising and needy students of music who are American-birth or citizenship." Since then the names of 181 winners of scholarships, worth, it was said, \$1000 each, for one year's study, have been announced.

## GIRL'S HOUSING PROBLEMS TAKEN UP BY ASSOCIATION

Proper Surroundings for Working Women in New York  
Not Task for Police, Says Social Worker, but  
for Kindly Community GroupsSpecial from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Problems confronting young girls who come to New York City and who are forced to obtain lodgings in boarding and rooming houses were discussed frankly by prominent social workers at a meeting of the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls, at the Pennsylvania Hotel here. Prof. George W. Kirchwey, of the department of criminology of the School of Social Work, stressed the need of kindly, sympathetic handling of cases in which proper home environment is lacking.

"More of what I call 'life stations' are needed," he declared. "These should be operated by gentle, understanding, intelligent men and women. These housing problems for girls are not a task for the police, nor for the sheriff and the courts. The responsibility should rest entirely with socially-minded, sympathetic community groups which will work directly, and not too ostentatiously."

## Beware Institutions

The prevention of crime means the prevention of criminality in an individual. The words of a man who knew the most sordid phases of city life as well as life in a penal institution and who was thoroughly remorseful come to mind as worthy of remembering. He said, "Don't ever put a child in an institution."

Judge Edward F. Boyle, judge of the Children's Court, praised the work of the association in a speech which he declared:

"One of the most hopeful signs is that your organization is active today, specializing in one of the big problems. It should arrest public attention. How important it is to have such an association as yours to study intelligently the housing problems of young girls in New York city."

"Thousands of families in New York take boarders and lodgers. This is what gives the city one of its most serious problems. I have not yet found a girl who cannot get lodgings in New York City if she has the money. I don't believe the public is fully aware of the ease with which any boy or girl, unknown when leaving here, can get a room. The regulation of rooming conditions is the big problem as I see it and as yet I have not found the solution."

Why Girls Come to New York  
The association has estimated that there are 50,000 girls here without homes. They come to New York for three reasons: Because they are ambitious to achieve something outside the narrow circle of their home; because their home has been broken up, or because they are not able

to the Speaker. The document will not be presented to him officially, however, unless the Governor fails to act. The number of signatures on the petition is two more than is required by the state Constitution.

The resolution represented to the Governor as "very urgent" reasons for a session the recent court suit, in which the American Road Company confessed judgment for restoration to the state of \$600,000 alleged excess profits on highway contracts let by the highway commission and the resignation of two highway commissioners, Frank W. Lanham, chairman, and Joseph Burkett.

The resolution made no reference to impeachment proceedings, but touched on the necessity to forestall a repetition in 1926 of alleged irregularities in state departments. Highway affairs were referred to specifically.

"The issue is well defined," the Governor said. "The Governor refuses to act, then it will be the plain duty of a sufficient number of the members of the Legislature who believe in, and love Texas, to take action to protect her welfare and her glory."

The Governor was silent regarding a petition asking her to call an extraordinary session to formulate new highway legislation and her silence was regarded as precipitating the meeting. Ten of the 49 persons attending the caucus did not sign the resolution.

The petition addressed to the Speaker declared only the signers' desire to convene "for the purpose of impeachments and investigation with respect thereto." It is charged that irregularities "exist in several departments of our state government."

The outgoing commissioners submitted their resignations in response to long distance telephone requests from the executive office.

## UNITED STATES AIDS OPIUM INVESTIGATION

Substitution of Other Crops in Persia to Be Examined

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Nov. 24.—Great satisfaction is felt here at the contribution of \$20,000 to the Secretariat by the United States Bureau of Social Hygiene.

The sum is intended to cover the expenses of the inquiry into the production of opium in Persia and the possible substitution of other crops for the opium poppy. The proposal originally made by the Persian Government, and supported by Mrs. Hamilton Wright, American expert at the second opium conference at Geneva, in December, 1924, was welcomed by the other delegates and a recommendation was adopted regarding this question.

The Council and the last Assembly approved, and voted 100,000 francs toward the expenses. The next Council session will appoint a committee of three experts, one on opium, one on agriculture and one on business conditions in the East. The inquiry will commence in February during the poppy season and it is hoped the report will be ready in June. The American help is much appreciated. The same bureau has also granted \$75,000 to fight white slavery, and \$500 for the League's child welfare work.

## Waterways Bill Passage Forecast at Convention

Support of Administration Assured by Secretary of War, Who Invokes Rail-River Co-operation—Delegates Present From 460 Organizations

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 24 (Special)

The second day of the waterways conference of the Mississippi Valley Association opened with an impression easily sensed from the utterances of the speakers and from the attitude of the delegates that the long campaign for adequate water transportation in the United States is close to realization.

The speech by the Secretary of War, Dwight F. Davis, whose department has control of the Nation's navigable waterways gave definite assurance of the Administration's co-operation and greatly heartened the proceedings.

Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, and

of the bill now pending in Congress for a federal bond issue with which to complete all the Nation's authorized river and harbor projects, reaffirmed his faith in the whole enterprise and its acceptance by Congress and the people.

Brig.-Gen. T. J. Ashburn, chairman of the board, Inland Waterways Corporation of the United States, under whose direction the federal Mississippi-Warrior River barge service is being operated at an actual profit under Government control, told of the performances of the existing traffic organization and the results, pointing out that these results alone, without opinions as to future performance, justified the project.

The outgoing commissioners submitted their resignations in response to long distance telephone requests from the executive office.

## NATION-WIDE Interest

Instead of 400 organizations being represented at the conference by delegates, as had been promised, members from 460 organizations in 27 states are here. This announcement carries with it the statement that never in the history of the United States has there been such enthusiasm for making use of the country's water resources for traffic purposes.

It is asserted that a poll of the two houses of Congress now indicates that the forthcoming session of the Porter bill, which now stands amended, will be passed as written, aside from details where changes may be made to meet the requirement of practicability.

The outstanding points of assurance that the waterway movement is passing from the realm of delay to reality are that the former railroad opposition has ceased to exist to great extent and the approved measure meets every objection that formerly was found in the rivalry that existed when one section of the country used influence to obtain cuts in other rivers and harbors appropriation for the purpose of increasing its own allotment.

## Comprehensive Plan

The approved measure takes care of all in an ample way, its backers assert. For instance, a group of seacoast harbors of first importance by general consent will have \$97,000,000 under the Porter bond plan, the secondary harbors and coastwise channels, \$21,000,000, the lakes, \$9,300,000 and the rivers taking the Hudson and the Mississippi as typical of the first class, \$93,000,000 and \$1,000,000 for the secondary rivers. Of this sum the Mississippi, the central artery in the main midwest plan, will be allotted \$30,000,000 covering the stretch from New Orleans to Minneapolis.

George H. Williams (R.), junior United States Senator from Missouri, in speaking of the probability that the pending measure will soon become law, said there would be no watchdogs of the Treasury on guard when the bill comes up for the reason that none will be needed on a matter of such vital national importance.

## Co-operation Asked

The Secretary of War in his address declared that rail and water transportation were not competitive but complementary, that their proper relation was not combat but co-operation, and that any other relation was abnormal, wasteful and against the best interests of all the parties concerned.

"If we are ever to succeed in our broad national policy of co-ordinating rail and water transportation for the present, adding motor and air transportation for the future," Mr. Davis explained, "we must face the condition that there exists but broadly the greatest good of the greatest number, utilize our great arterial waterways and their feeders, our coastal streams, and our canals, as

cessful river traffic is dependent upon railroads, he declared, citing that a railroad can run a spur to a factory door. Railroads are and will remain the mainstay of inland transportation, Mr. Davis declared.

"Efficient waterway traffic cannot,

in most cases, flourish without railroads," he explained. "We are compelled to realize the converse, that efficient rail traffic depends on using to the limit the waterways. By reducing peak load, by balancing rail hauls, by taking the bulk of low-grade traffic, by preventing car shortages, rivers can be and are becoming an essential element in the railroad's fight for efficiency."

"And most important, the rivers can save money to the Nation as a whole, and neither the railroads nor anyone else can avoid sharing in the resulting increased prosperity. Each should carry the traffic for which, under the given conditions, it is economically best fitted; both carry jointly that for which joint carriage is most economical."

## REDUCING PEAK LOADS

Should either rail or river traffic be destroyed, there would be no benefit to the other, but only a serious loss to Pittsburgh industry and the Nation, Mr. Davis added. Such

## NATIONS TO ACT ON SAVING GAME

America, Canada, and Mexico Due at Conference in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Conservationists from all parts of the country and representatives of the Canadian and Mexican Governments are

expected to attend the twelfth National Game Conference, which will be in New York City on Dec. 7 and 8. The purpose of the conference is, in part, to hear the reports of a joint committee on drafting the Game Refuge-Public Shooting Ground Bill now before Congress, and to discuss the extension of protective laws, the control of destructive vermin, the proposal for the introduction of the European partridge into this country, plans for food and fresh water supplies for birds in sections where they are needed and the hearing of a report on the Alaskan Game Law now in effect.

One of the important features will be an effort to negotiate a treaty between the United States and Mexico

for the protection of migratory birds and water fowl which winter south of the Rio Grande.

Pot-shooting in Mexico is perhaps more prevalent than in any place on the American continent. This applies to migratory birds and water fowl. There are no seasonal laws in Mexico, although efforts have been made in the past to effect some protection to certain species, especially the heron, but without success. The belief was expressed here today that if this attempt to obtain wild life protection in Mexico succeeds, it will be one of the most forward steps taken by conservationists in the United States.

Another feature of the conference will be an address by Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, who has been instrumental in the legislation providing for conservation. He was one of the authors of the Game Refuge-Public Shooting Ground bill, which proposes the purchase of marshlands wherever available in the United States by the Government for the use of migratory birds.

VIRGINIA NORTHERN POWER  
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—It is understood that the entire common stock of the Virginia Northern Power Co. has been acquired by the National Public Service Co., Inc. The Virginia Northern Power Co. was represented in the negotiations by Gannett, Seelye & Fleming, Harrisburg, and Parsley Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

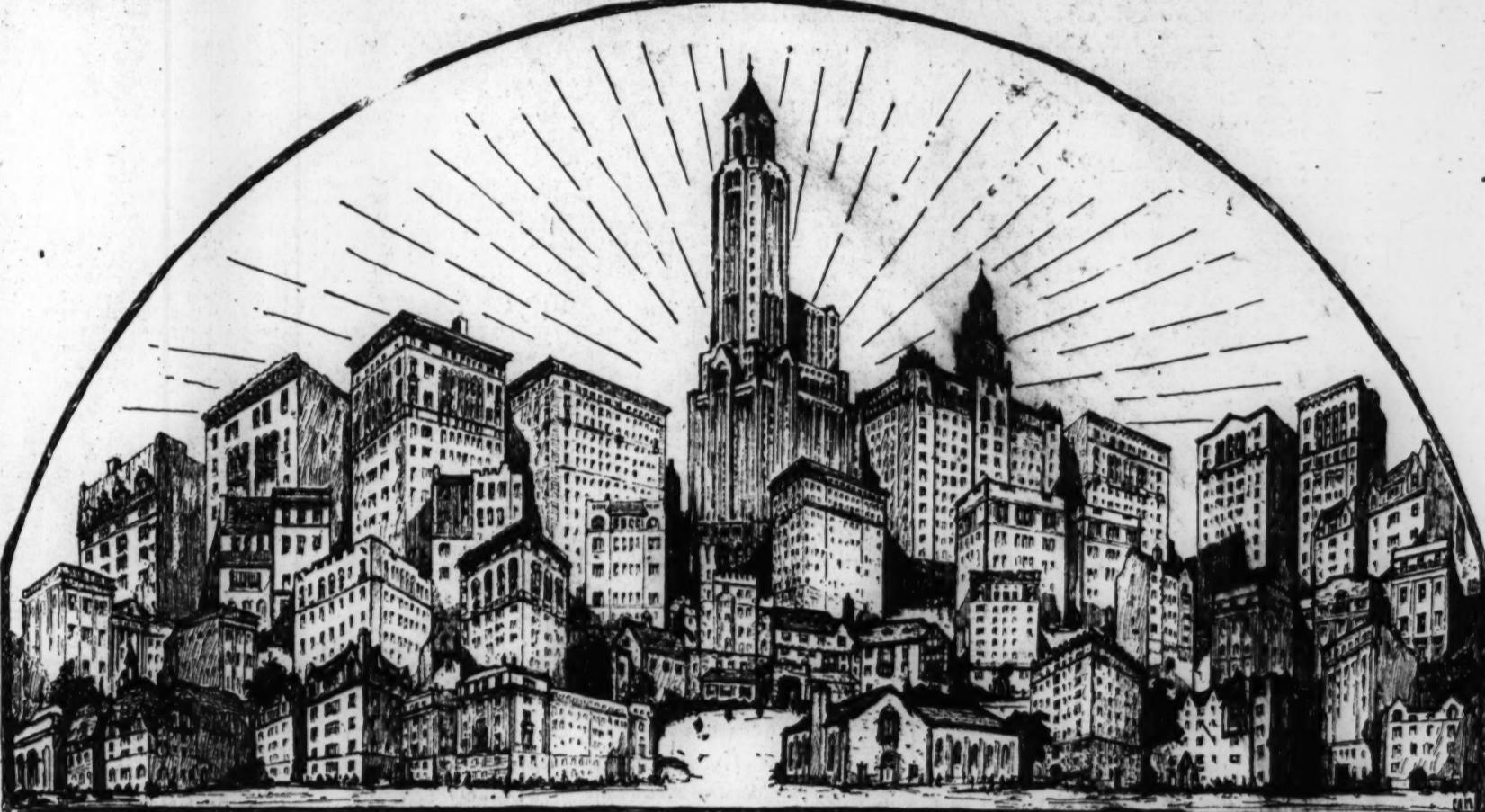
## SHOWER OF METEORS LINES COMET'S PATH

Burn Harmlessly in Upper Air as Earth Passes

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (AP)—The earth passed through what is left of Biela's comet last night and might never have known it except for a shower of meteors, which burned up brightly and harmlessly in the upper air.

The earth, a compact body composed with a comet, which is a filmy affair composed of small rocks and gases, usually of lesser density even than air went through the heavenly cloud, the earth's dense air burning the comet's constituents miles overhead, leaving floating luminous clouds to sift slowly downward as cosmic dust.

Biela, who observed it in 1826, came into the solar system out of outer space ages ago and was "captured" by the giant planet Jupiter, through the force of gravity. Jupiter, however, did not trap it but forced it out of its original orbit, so that it never got away into space again, but moved around the sun in a compact period of revolution of 6.7 years.



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## BOARD TO HELP WHEAT MARKET

Seeks to Keep Farmers of Midwest in Touch With Conditions

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 16 (Special Correspondence)—An effort is to be made to secure a more orderly marketing of wheat from the farms in the central west by the regional rail board that has jurisdiction in this section. This board is composed of representatives of farm organizations, chambers of commerce and state regulatory bodies. It functions in direct connection with the car service division of the American Railway Association, and has to credit as an achievement the abolition of the periodical car shortages that for years vexed the shippers of the west.

H. G. Taylor, a member of the Nebraska railway commission, is chairman of the board, and by the application of the round table system of discussion of disputes has contributed to the era of good feeling between farmers and railroads in this section.

"The plan to be followed," says Mr. Taylor, "will be an amplification of one that has been successfully applied to sheep growing in the mountain states and is now being tried put with cattle on the Denver market. Briefly, it is a system by which every producer is daily supplied through the local agent of his railroad with all market information necessary upon which to form an intelligent judgment as to when to sell."

"This prevents market gluttings and also market shortages, and thus limits the range of prices while insuring as nearly as possible a fair price. Its use has been a considerable factor in making sheep growing very profitable, and it is working well with cattle marketing."

"The larger number of wheat growers and the greater territory to be supplied makes the application of this plan to wheat marketing more difficult. There is also the fact that nearly half the wheat grown in the west is raised by tenant farmers, who must ordinarily market as soon after harvest as they can to satisfy the bankers who finance them. A

committee composed of one banker from each state in the board's jurisdiction is now working upon a plan of longer credits, necessary to prevent early dumping and breaking of prices. We have every assurance that the whole plan will be satisfactorily worked out."

### BAIL PROCESS REFORM URGED

New York Jurors Say Present Methods Thwart Justice

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The process of bail in criminal actions in New York city "constitutes one of the greatest handicaps to the effective administration of criminal justice, operates to the benefit of experienced and professional criminals and at the same time makes possible the exploitation of other arrested persons, their families and friends," according to a report just submitted to the Board of Estimate by the Prison Committee of the Association of Grand Jurors of New York County. On this committee are Robert Appleton, H. F. J. Porter, Charles M. Baldwin, Charles L. Robinson.

The committee makes six specific recommendations. They are: Centralization of scattered places for the fixing of and admitting to bail; a central bureau for collecting, centralizing and scrutinizing records of bail transactions; establishing a central executive control of criminal bail transactions, which probably exceed a total of \$8,000,000 yearly; fixing responsibility and making bail available at all times by the assignment of a few officials exclusively to its administration, thereby by releasing approximately 175 judicial officers and police officials of this function; to require positive identification of every person arrested for a felony or a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude and search for criminal record of arrested persons by finger prints as a routine procedure prior to fixing bail; to prohibit the release from prison custody on bail of experienced and professional criminals after arrest.

The committee estimates that the total amount of bail in criminal actions here exceeds \$8,000,000 a year, exclusive of bootleggers and other cases handled by the Federal Court. A business of this size, it holds, has a vast potential effect upon the administration of justice and should be strictly controlled.



By Cable from Monitor Bureau

H. M. ABRAHAMS, a sprinter and British Olympic Games champion, speaking at a meeting at Camperdown House, Aldgate, illustrating the kindly thought of others which characterized Queen Alexandra's life, mentioned the sympathy the Queen displayed when Dorando was disqualified on the occasion of the marathon from Windsor to the Stadium at Shepherd's Bush, as a consequence of taking the wrong turning.

The disappointment and distress of the famous athlete greatly touched Alexandra, who manifested sympathy by presenting Dorando a gold cup.

(From the New York Times.)

NOTE out of the ordinary was struck in the Tomba Court yesterday when a man arraigned before Magistrate W. G. Simpson on a vagrancy charge revealed himself as an ex-convict only recently released from a Minnesota prison, who had left himself stranded by giving a quarter to another unfortunate in the MacAuley Mission on the Bowery the night before. The quarter was the last money the犯人 had.

The magistrate had been hurrying through the usual round daily calendar of minor cases when a lawyer, arranged Michael Lauer, 25 years old, whose left foot and right toes were amputated several years ago. The policeman explained that Lauer voluntarily had submitted to arrest at the Beach Street Station the night before because he had no place to sleep and wanted to avoid temptation.

Answering a question by the magistrate, Lauer said: "Your Honor, 10 days ago I finished a 10-year term in the Minnesota State Prison. Since then I have been traveling through different states looking for work. I have tried to do bridge building, but I couldn't hold a job because of my crippled condition. Thursday last I got a job painting at \$1.75 a day. I used the money for food and room, rent I owed. I gave my last 25 cents at the MacAuley Mission to one I thought was worse off than myself. I want to go straight, Your Honor, but everything seems to be against me."

Magistrate Simpson then wrote "despatched" on the vagrancy complaint before him and called for his letterhead and an envelope. He wrote the following to officials of the Salvation Army:

"I am satisfied that this man is worthy of encouragement. He has made strenuous efforts as a crippled man to secure employment. On the merits of the case, and because of my belief in his story, I believe he should receive help. I am therefore sending him to you that you may do as you have done in the past for me with unfortunate who want to go straight by giving him a job in your industrial home until he can get upon his feet."

As he handed the letter to Lauer the Magistrate pressed into the man's hand a \$10 banknote. Lauer hesitated an instant when he saw the money, but Magistrate Simpson encouraged him with a smile to accept it, and then the ex-convict thanked the magistrate and walked out of court.

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MONTANA TO SPREAD SAMPLES OF WHEAT

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 15 (Special Correspondence)—For the purpose of bringing to the attention of agriculturalists of the middle west and to the excellence of Montana wheat, 20,000 miniature sacks of cer-

tified Marquis wheat, raised in Montana during the past season, are to be distributed through the medium of national expositions, immigration departments of northwestern railroads, and directly by mail.

The state department of agriculture has just finished the packing and shipping of this great number of packages, each containing two ounces of fine wheat and a slip calling attention to Montana's agricultural products. A great number of these packages will be distributed from the Montana booth at the International Hay and

## SCHOOLS MAKING RECORD ADVANCE

San Francisco Superintendent Outlines Gains in Practical Courses

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The west has made great strides in perfecting its public school system during the last year, so finds James M. Gwinn, superintendent of schools, San Francisco, and member of the administrative board of the National Education Association.

In this move for more education and less "fill," Mr. Gwinn believes the revision and reorganization of curricula, especially for elementary and junior high schools, represents the outstanding achievement. The result has been to bring school practices more into line with the best modern theory of education.

Junior high school courses are being shaped so that the boys and girls during the changing years from the ages of 13 to 15 may get an introduction to a wide field, Mr. Gwinn observes. This enables the pupil to come to the junior high school with educational interests and abilities more clearly defined.

### Building Programs

The west has experienced an expansion of school building accommodation unprecedented in the history of American education. Many millions of bonds have been voted for new schools, and these new schools are being constructed as rapidly as men and materials make possible. San Francisco is cited as a typical example of this activity with 29 new buildings under construction or in course of planning by the architects.

Mr. Gwinn notes great growth in school attendance in all schools, especially in the high schools and colleges. One state has 100,000 more children in school this year than a year ago. In many communities the growth in high school enrollment has been 10 per cent in one year.

### Higer Teaching Standards

Educators find encouragement that this growth in school population is being paced by higher standards for teachers. The course for the training of elementary school teachers has been advanced one-half year and is now three years in length in California and all supervisors and school administrators are required to hold special certificates in addition to the certificates to teach, it is pointed out by Mr. Gwinn.

Junior high school organization grew rapidly during the year. The west is definitely committed to this organization and the dominant building activity has been the construction of junior high schools. The overcrowding of the universities and colleges and the exclusion of many high school graduates from these schools have made more acute the establishment of junior colleges in connection with public school systems throughout the west.

Marie Karpoff is alleged to have been despoiled of similar property worth \$11,500,000, while Sophie Kapoff claims to have lost nearly \$20,000,000 in the overthrow of the Tsarist regime.

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## TIBBETTS' AND SYRACUSE WIN

Harvard Star Takes Cross-Country Title While Orange Wins Team Honors

## INTERCOLLEGIATE: A. A. A. A. CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM CHAMPIONS STANDING

College:	Places	Pl.
Syracuse	1 6 12 18	74
Pittsburgh	4 8 12 21	74
Harvard	1 5 20 20	74
Maine	2 7 22 28	74
Princeton	17 23 34 37	159
Bates	10 22 34 37	159
M. I. T.	14 25 36 45	186
Yale	29 33 45 46	215
Yale	29 33 45 46	215
Yale	31 41 44 71	268
Pennsylvania	49 54 59 67	306
Princeton	45 50 62 80	321
Columbia	45 50 62 80	325
Dartmouth	36 65 73 84	325
N. Y. U.	22 72 73 84	326
C. C. N. Y.	87 100 101 102	326

## FRESHMAN TEAM STANDING

College:	Places	Pl.
Penn State	6 7 15 18	52
College	1 5 20 20	52
Harvard	1 5 20 20	52
M. I. T.	16 21 25 31	95
Princeton	8 15 24 25	108
Syracuse	27 33 45 55	130
Pennsylvania	27 33 45 55	130
Dartmouth	26 32 35 55	130
Columbia	29 33 45 55	130
N. Y. U.	22 72 73 84	130
C. C. N. Y.	26 66 72 75	134

## Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Willard L. Tibbets, running his last cross-country race for Harvard, won the individual honors in the cross-country championship of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America yesterday afternoon, over the Van Cortlandt Park course.

He had to break the course record, however, by running less than a foot ahead of James C. Loucks of Syracuse, whose final sprint carried him so close to victory that the result was in doubt to the last strides.

Loucks, with his team-mates, captured the team honors for Syracuse University, with University of Pittsburgh, last-year champions, and Harvard, tied for second place, far behind the Salt City representatives.

Arthur L. Tibbets, of the team of Maine, led the way throughout the six-mile run, and was apparently sure of the individual victory until he reached the top of the hill leading down to the level stretch that ends the race. Here he began to feel the strain, and Loucks, who had been carried along for the last mile by Tibbets. But now Loucks, who had never been far out of place, set out to overtake them. He passed Tibbets, then the Harvard, and took bows right in his wake, and they both set out after Hillman. Both passed him at the start of the level, and then dashed like a team to the finish line. Tibbets just managed to push himself a trifle ahead, and swept past the finish line in the time of 30:30.

The balance of the leaders included two other Syracuse men in the first 10, and when Albert W. Gottlieb came in, the first 20, it was the Crimson team's turn to win.

The freshman team, which preceded the Varsity, went to H. H. Benson of Cornell; but Yale Varsity placed five men inside the first 20, and took the team honors. This race was over the time of victory being 15:00, as slow for a short-distance race. The summaries:

## VARSITY RACE

## Time

## Name and Team

## Portland

## Vancouver

## Victoria

## Edmonton

## Calgary

## VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 24 (Special)—Portland Hockey Club opened the Western Hockey League season auspiciously at the Vancouver Arena last night. The new American entry composed mostly of players from the Okanagan Club defeated Vancouver, 3 to 2, before 6000 fans who had much to enthuse over.

Portland's goals, McCusker, and the great defense of Traub, Tappin, and the team's attack, were the team's important factor in the victory of Portland. The splendid service given by substitutes; in this respect, Vancouver was sadly lacking.

Portland obtained a two-goal lead in the first period, both goals well taken. Mackay was the first scorer two minutes after the period started, while Boucher obtained the second not long afterward. From then on, the two teams were evenly matched, but the Portland defense held and brought the victory.

Portland looked very good. The winning players displayed good combination, fine speed and astute back-checking tactics. Vancouver, while all right, was rather raw.

K. B. Bartsch, Penn State

W. H. Bartsch, Syracuse

J. D. Bell, Syracuse

W. H. Bartsch, Penn State

A. L. Totten, Union

H. D. Kots, Syracuse

J. D. Bell, Syracuse

W. H. Bartsch, Penn State

A. A. Bills, Bates

G. P. Bouchard, Syracuse

J. A. Briggs, Yale

E. M. Rick, M. I. T.

D. H. R. Dow, Cornell

W. T. Corbett, Pittsburgh

H. D. R. Dow, Cornell

J. D. Bell, Syracuse

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## Capital Gift for Capital Girls—They March Again, This Time for Peace and Plenty



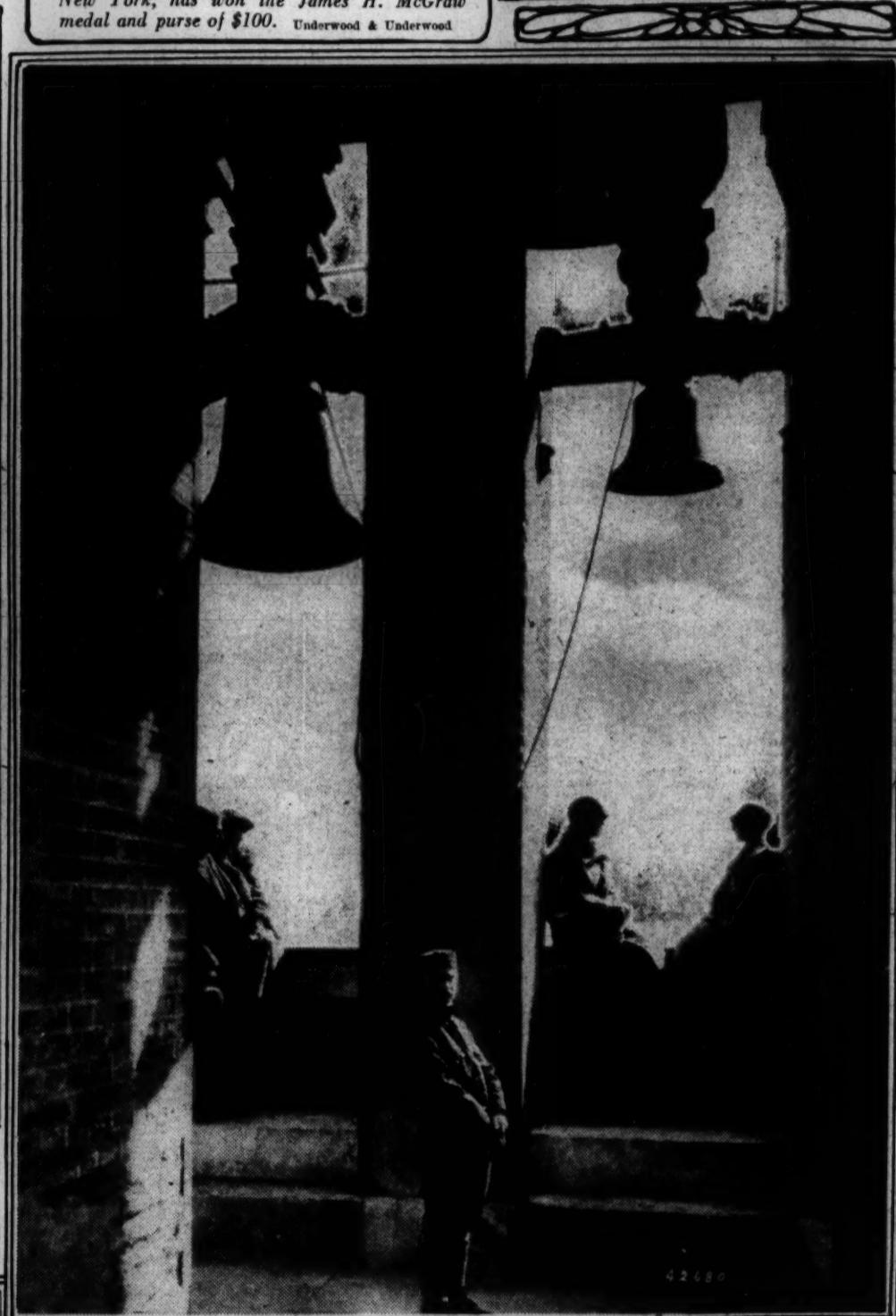
**¶ The slogan, "A Capital Gift for Capital Girls," is the right one for a campaign for capital—that is, \$700,000 with which to erect this handsome Y. W. C. A. building in Washington. Mrs. Robert Lansing has taken charge of the campaign.** Harris & Ewing



**¶** In recognition of his efforts to promote a municipal electrical ordinance to standardize inspection requirements, Samuel L. Nicholson, New York, has won the James H. McGraw medal and purse of \$100. Underwood & Underwood



¶ Joyous peasants of Czechoslovakia. They have come to Prague, dressed in gay costumes, to celebrate a harvest fête. May more processions change the grim garb of war to the habiliments of peace and prosperity! William H. Tolman



Over the top! With determination—not unmixed with apprehension—written all over its flat little face, Tai-Tu of Alderbourne clears the tennis net, giving British Pekingese fanciers added reason to admire the diminutive tribe.



**C**A modern David, this one in Saida, Syria. Saida is the modern name for Sidon of Biblical days. Here history has been repeated and intolerance has again taken its toll, but the persecuted Christians are now under the protection of European powers.

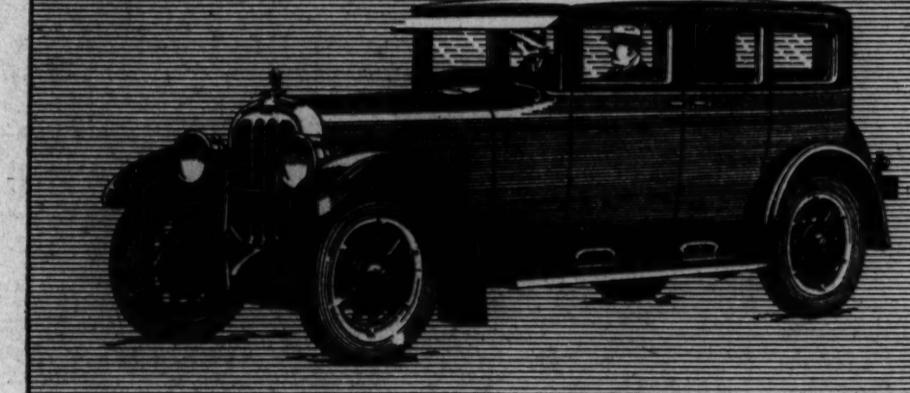


Sampan life on the Pearl River. These houseboats, although gayly decorated, are used as homes by some of the poorer classes of Canton and are docked in the harbor of that great Chinese city. While they offer the tiniest of backyards, they have a marked advantage over the huddled brick tenements of the Occidental cities—folks can change neighbors over night. Photoworld Service



The question, "The lady or the tiger?" was answered by voters in the recent election in New York City when Mrs. John T. Pratt, Republican, was elected alderman in a Democratic landslide—first woman ever to hold that office in the city. P. A. Photo

**The New Twentieth Century 4-Door Sedan \$1490** Formerly \$1995 f. o. b. Cleveland



# Here is the Car to Own

THE 1926 Chandler occupies an exalted position among to-day's fine motor cars. And here is the Why and Wherefore:

Chandler has raised still higher the calibre of Chandler excellence—and at the same time has greatly reduced prices. To sum up the story in very few words—Quality now talks Price!

Such is progress—and the extent to which Chandler has carried progress is best typified by the new Chandler Twentieth Century Sedan—a rich ultra-modern 4-door Sedan priced less than a 2-door coach!

Other new Chandler models are the Metropolitan Sedan De Luxe, now \$1795 (reduced \$400); the Seven-Passenger Sedan, now \$1895 (reduced \$400); the Brougham, now \$1695 (reduced \$350); and open models reduced \$100 to \$140. Prices f. o. b. Cleveland. Compare!

THE CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY • CLEVELAND

# THE CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY • CLEVELAND

# CHANDLER

Distributors and Dealers in All Principal Cities and Towns

## RADIO

**"LASTITE" IS GREAT AID TO SET BUILDERS****New Device Enables Making Neater and Better Bus Connections**

One of the real problems in radio has been making good connections that would stay together. Another one has been the passing of wires through the sub-panel so that the construction would be strong and neat. The latter point has been almost an impossibility and many a receiver which has been neatly constructed has been spoiled by the sub-panel wires coming through merely a drilled hole.

A device has recently appeared on the market which is, like the safety pin and other devices, so simple that



one wonders why it was not thought of before. It makes a sub-panel job so attractive it seems one can hardly enough wires through the panel. It is known as the accompanying illustration and is called a "Lastite," which means it makes a strong, tight connection. If a wire is to pass through a panel a hole is drilled and the lastite placed on top, held in place by a machine screw, which is put through from the bottom of the sub-panel.

The underpanel connection is then made to this screw. The above-panel connection is then made from the instrument to which it is connected right into the socket on top of the Lastite. Solder is then applied and a strong joint is the result. The walls of the lastite are so thin that but little heat is required to make a strong, quick, neat, soldering job.

In the cross-section view of this device given in the diagram, arrow 4 points to the base, which is a quarter-inch hexagon. Arrow 5 indicates by arrow 5 so that it can be screwed onto the terminals of all instruments. This takes the place of the old-type unsatisfactory binding post, cap nut and soldering lug. This hexagon not terminates in a small tube, arrow 1, which holds the bus wires while one is arranging them, preparatory to soldering them to the circular rim or flange, arrow 2, on the end of the tube.

Thus both hands are free for soldering which is sufficient reason for this instrument if not other who remembers the gymnastics necessary to hold a piece of wire and solder it, soldering iron, solder and flux at the same time. The lastite is well tinned so that the solder takes hold right nicely. To replace an ordinary terminal with this device all the nuts but one should be removed from the terminal screw which is then cut off with a pair of wire cutters. The remaining nut is then unscrewed, leaving the short threaded shaft just the right length and taking off the bur caused by cutting. This shaft should be no more than an eighth of an inch long after cutting. The lastite may now be screwed on with any small quarter-inch wrench.

This device is now being incorporated in the Browning-Drake "laboratory-built" receivers and M. F. Drake who is noted for the neatness of his radio set designs. The L-H Radio Agency are making completely mounted Browning-Drake receiver ready-for-wiring job which is also complete, equipped with Lastites. For either the home-builder or manufacturer they are a great aid in making the wiring stronger and far neater than is possible by ordinary methods.

V. D. H.

**TALKS FOR FARMERS' WIVES ARE POPULAR**

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 23 (Special Correspondence)—In response to a demand from the farm women of the State, the University of Nebraska station, KFAB, is radiocasting three mornings a week, from 10:30 until 11 o'clock, addresses by members of the faculty of the home economics department. These are all practical talks, and include such subjects as latest improvements in kitchen equipment; hints on preparing meals; what should be included in the children's school luncheons; proper lighting for the home, labor saving devices for the housekeeper; how to hang pictures so that the best effects may be obtained, and kindred matters of interest to every housewife.

"These talks are timed," says R. F. Craig, the announcer, "so that they do not interfere with the ordinary household duties. Many 'heard you' cards are received daily. We also have numerous inquiries from prospective students who hear the programs and want to have literature mailed to them so that they may know more about what the institution offers."

**TARIFF COMMISSION URGED**

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 19 (Special Correspondence)—Establishment of a tariff commission for Canada, acting in an advisory capacity to the federal department of trade and commerce and to the Minister of Finance, was suggested by Paul Joubert, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Montreal, in the course of an address before the Kiwanis Club of Winnipeg, such a move, Mr. Joubert believed, lay solution of the political mix-up whose existence was manifest in the recent general elections, from which neither of the major political parties emerged with sufficient strength to form a government.

**Radio Programs****Evening Features**

FOR TUESDAY, NOV. 24

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNR, Montreal, N. B. (545 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Dinner program, directed by Prof. C. M. Wright, 9—Studio program by artists from Canadian National Railways staff at Moncton, N. B.; 10—"The Story of the War," with Malcolm, accompanist; 11—CNR dance orchestra, assisted by Walter Neale.

ESTERN STANDARD TIME

CKL, Toronto, Ont. (547 Meters)

7 p. m.—"Imperial Concert Band, 7:45—Arthur Black Farmer, B. A. L. V. 8—Imperial Band, 8:15—"The Story of the War," with the Charlie Hamelton British Players, direct from Comedy Theater, 9:30—Musical hour, 10:30—Dance program, Canadian Society Orchestra, under Freddie McBride.

WXAC, Boston, Mass. (595 Meters)

7 p. m.—"Imperial Concert Band, 7:45—

Charles McArde, 8:15—"The Story of the War," with the Charlie Hamelton British Players, direct from Comedy Theater, 9:30—

Musical hour, 10:30—Dance program, Canadian Society Orchestra, under Freddie McBride.

WXAC, Louisville, Ky. (495 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Concert by Eddie Reeson and his orchestra of Jeffersonville, Ind.; Edward H. Rossen, manager, drums and director; Art Gillham, the whispering pianist; 8:15—"The Story of the War," with the Charlie Hamelton British Players, direct from Comedy Theater, 9:30—

Musical hour, 10:30—Dance program, Canadian Society Orchestra, under Freddie McBride.

WXAC, Atlanta, Ga. (499 Meters)

7 to 10 p. m.—"National program from WEAF, New York City.

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25

ESTERN STANDARD TIME

FWX, Havana, Cuba (490 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Concert at the Malecon Band Stand by the General Staff Band of the Cuban Army.

CNR, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—"Radio program, presenting Jack Grand Ministrels of Ottawa, Ont.; Endmen, Jack Grace and Jim Connally; interlocutor, Frank Badgley; accompanist, Martin; Percy Grimes, "Ricky" Martin, Bill Chapman and "Wally" Moore; Bill Chapman, Marlene, "Wally" Moore.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (548 Meters)

5:45 p. m.—"Weather report, 7—Big Brother Club, 7:45—Harvard Observatory Talk," 8:15—"The Story of the War," with M. Campbell, 8—From New York: Earl Carroll Orchestra; Twins: Hour of Music; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (523 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Joe Reisman's Lenox Ensemble, 7—Market reports as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture at Boston, 7:45—"The Story of the War," with the Charlie Hamelton British Players, 8—"The Story of the War," with M. Campbell, 8—From New York: Eddie Rabbitt, 9—Musical program, presented by the Toronto, Ontario, Minstrels, 10—"The Tech Musical Club under the direction of the Tech Musical Club, 11—"The Story of the War," with the Charlie Hamelton British Players, 12—"The Story of the War," with the Charlie Hamelton British Players, 13—"The Story of the War," with the Charlie Hamelton British Players, 14—"The Story of the War," with the Charlie Hamelton British Players, 15—"The Story of the War," with the Charlie Hamelton British Players, 16—"The Story of the War," with the Charlie Hamelton British Players, 17—"The Story of the War," with the Charlie Hamelton British Players, 18—"The Story of the War," with the Charlie Hamelton British Players, 19—"The Story of the War," with the Charlie Hamelton British Players, 20—"The Story of the War," with the Charlie Hamelton British Players, 21—"The Story of the War," with the Charlie Hamelton British Players, 22—"The Story of the War," with the Charlie 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# Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

## Miss Sara Whitney Olds Paints Huge Satin Posters

THE story of Sara Whitney Olds, who paints satin posters to be used as backgrounds for store windows and interior displays, for department stores and shops, is a direct contradiction of the old fallacy that a girl must choose between a career and marriage. Sara Whitney Olds is having both, and she manages to do important valuable work and care for her two-year-old child at the same time.

That her achievements have importance is proved by the fact that when she came to New York City for the first time, several months ago she promptly obtained a commission to paint several posters such as the one illustrated, which are being used in one of the underground window displays in the Times Square subway station. The receipt of the order for these posters, immediately after she arrived from the west, scattered into oblivion her doubt as to whether New York would accept an artist who came unheralded and uninvited. Moreover, it gave her confidence to work out another idea in store decoration.

This is the sort of story that the writer liked best to tell, because it shows up an ridiculous the idea so many workers have that New York will prove an inhospitable place, and also because it is a story of sheer courage in spite of conditions that could easily daunt an ambitious person.

### Worked Day and Night

Sara Whitney Olds was the youngest of five children, and has been an orphan entirely upon her own resources since she was 15 years old. She put herself through high school by taking care of children in the hours not absorbed by classes. Then, because it was the first position open to her, she went to work as a bookkeeper, and studied art at the night classes of Carnegie Institute of Technology.

She kept up this arduous day and night work until she married five years ago, and then she attended day classes for several years, until she felt competent to offer her work for sale.

Her first work for pay was done with pen and ink—fashion drawings for a Pittsburgh department store, where she took a position in the advertising department. She worked along here successfully, getting experience in commercial work, but longing all the while for color as a medium of expression.

She came to feel that it was detrimental to her advancement in her profession to continue to stifle her own ideas, which she had not time after the day's labor in the store and her home duties in the evening, to work out. With her husband as an anchor to the windward, she took the next step, which she says she would not have dared had she not had a husband who was profitably employed. She opened a studio where she did direct-mail advertising, doing both the writing and the art work as well as arranging for the printing and distribution of circulars and other advertising matter.

### Her First Window Decoration

Then came an opportunity to plan the color schemes and decorations for the windows of a Pittsburgh department store. One of the windows seemed to her to need a large and colorful background, some sort of a picture that would tell the story of the merchandise displayed. No such pictures were available, so she made one. It was a huge poster, fashioned of satin, the entire surface covered with oil paint, and the picture itself showing figures more than life size. When her window was complete, the store decided to use the poster idea for other windows, and so her career as a poster artist began. She made posters for other stores, backdrops for the stage which was arranged in the store for the fashion shows, and this led to her taking charge of the draperies, the rugs, the flowers and in fact of every detail of the pictorial effect against which the models showed the new gowns.

Like a bombshell into her rather placid plans came an offer from a New York firm to her husband which he could not justifiably refuse, and so he left for New York. It is typical of Miss Olds—she still uses that name—that she accepted her husband's move as an indication that the time had come for her, too, to move to larger fields. The Pittsburgh stores were pretty well supplied with posters, and she was faced with the problem of finding some other type of work if she stayed there. By every

indication the hour had arrived for her to go a step ahead, so with her two-year-old baby, she followed her husband.

Immediately she found that there was the same type of work to be done in New York. When asked what special training she had for this poster work, she admitted none whatever. Each poster was a problem, and she had to teach herself to draw figures larger than life size, when her training had only been in pen and ink work and small oils. She says she has always had a fair

for color, and she thinks that she gained her color sense when a very small child. Being the youngest of five, dilapidated toys were often her portion, and she treasured more than anything else the discarded boxes of water colors that her brothers and sisters had used in school. These and the fashion magazines gave her many happy hours. She tinted all the clothes on the ladies in the magazines, painted purple roofs on houses, and came to love colors from using them.

Today in her work, the color ef-

fects she achieves are remarkable. If a poster needs a touch of vivid green, and there is no place else to put it, her ladies will have green hair. And while the effect is startling sometimes, her sense of color values is so acute that she is never tricked into a false touch.

In connection with her posters, she has worked out and is manufacturing a unique idea for figures on which to display the gowns, which promises to be as successful as the poster work. Both were her own ideas, and both filled a definite need. It is going to be interesting to watch her career, for with her originality and her ambition, she is destined to travel far.



Miss Sara Whitney Olds Painting One of Her Satin Posters for Advertising Displays.

## Potted Plants Harmonized With Walls and Woods

FOR making winter seem a little like spring there is nothing so effective as potted plants for interior decoration. They give the house an atmosphere of greenness and life which is often lacking in winter rooms. Unfortunately, however, the majority of people either have no plants in their homes, believing them a great care, or, if they do try to make something grow, have nothing but the ubiquitous fern or geranium, or some other sort of plant which runs entirely to leaves—miniature elephant's ears or something similar. When one can have flowers during the whole winter for no less effort than is expended on the foliage plants, it is a mistake not to do so.

### Balsam With Light Woods

Many of the common summer bedding plants make excellent pot plants for winter use in the house. Coleus seems not worth while, due to the absence of flowers or real beauty of foliage. Dusty miller is in the same category. But begonias, "wax flowers" are excellent. They should be taken in from cuttings before the first frost in autumn. The same method applies to that beautiful variety of balsam called by some "patience" and by others "impatience." The flowers of this plant, which are numerous, are of a vivid salmon-pink, and the foliage is of a brilliant apple-green. It makes an exceptionally effective plant in a room furnished in light woods, as for example the very fashionable early American maple and pine. Against flat green walls this balsam is charming. Geraniums are too well known to need any comment, but few people are acquainted with the rose variety of geranium, which combines a beauty of color with a fragrance.

The various American primulas (primroses), in their shades of rose and magenta, are among the very best of house plants. They may be well known to need any comment, but few people are acquainted with the rose variety of geranium, which combines a beauty of color with a fragrance.

Like a bombshell into her rather placid plans came an offer from a New York firm to her husband which he could not justifiably refuse, and so he left for New York. It is typical of Miss Olds—she still uses that name—that she accepted her husband's move as an indication that the time had come for her, too, to move to larger fields. The Pittsburgh stores were pretty well supplied with posters, and she was faced with the problem of finding some other type of work if she stayed there. By every

purchased at any time during the winter in any florist shop for less than a dollar, and will bloom, literally without ceasing, throughout the winter and spring, stopping to rest only in the hottest months, and then beginning again. The foliage of these plants is good, and the bloom is charming, even though not vivid. Another excellent house plant, one of the best, is the fuchsia. This plant, which in Europe attains the size of forsythia bushes, is in America of a smaller size. It may be seen in the larger American gardens trained into long-stemmed shrubs, like tree roses. But naturally, in America, it is a small plant, usually a foot or so in height, with small, dark green leaves, and many drooping, peculiarly trumpet-shaped, double flowers, of two beautiful shades, both called "fuchsia." The outer petals are of a rich purple, slightly suffused with rose. The lower and inner petals are of a vivid tone of cerise, in some cases touched with violet. This plant blooms faithfully all winter and, more than any of the plants just described, is suitable for rooms of an elegant and formal character, as well as for the simpler interiors. It will be found most effective and beautiful when used in a room furnished in the style of the Regency or First Empire with light and airy fabrics predominating in the furniture. It combines very well with mahogany, rather better with that than with oak. But in the simplest of rooms, with bright painted furniture, it goes very well.

The plants mentioned are the most practical ones for winter use known to the writer. They should be put in pots which are wide enough for the roots without crowding, and kept in a room which receives a goodly amount of sunlight, and must be watered frequently. The wintered flowers require to be picked off, to insure a steady bloom.

### Homes Becomes Interiors

Another type of flower very effective in winter rooms is the sort raised from bulbs, such as hyacinth, narcissus, and tulip. These plants require an entirely different treatment, however, and must be considered separately.

To get the best effect with potted plants, the furnishings of the room must be taken into consideration. For instance, "patience" is charming rooms furnished in the light informal woods, or in well-toned walnut or English oak; but if set on a brightly polished, classically-designed mahogany stand, it loses all effectiveness, and seems a pitiful shabby.

When used correctly, potted plants will be seen to confer that touch which transforms a mere "room" into an "interior."

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# Theatrical News of the World

## "Romeo and Juliet" at the Burg, Vienna

Vienna  
Special Correspondence  
"ROMEO AND JULIET," produced recently at Vienna's State Theater, the Burg, came very near perfection. There may be more poetic productions of Shakespeare, as one is bound to lose something, even in the far-famed Schlegel translation. There may be more dramatic ones. But a purely decorative production such as this defies comparison.

In this case there were three contributing factors, which made this a superlative performance. We know its poetry; we know its plot. It is as secure in the world's dramatic literature as Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" is in the world's musical literature. Secondly, Austria's most significant scenic designer has been given carte blanche in the way of setting—Oskar Strnad. And finally, the roles of both Romeo and Juliet were played by young people. For the present writer only one wish was present, and that was that it should have been in the original English, for not even an excellent and masterly translation can compensate for the loss of some of the loveliest lines in all Shakespeare.

The Burg Theater is the Comedie-Francaise of Vienna. It carries on the strict classical tradition in the German drama. Its leading actresses and actors are important people in the social life of the Austrian capital, but they do not usually attain this enviable state for many years. As in most tradition-haunted institutions, youth does not get much opportunity here. But times are changing; youth is coming into its own. And even within the sacred walls of the Burg Theater youth has been served. Only those who know the traditions of such a theater can realize the revolution which has taken place when players in the middle twenties can take such important roles as Romeo and Juliet. Many of the older spectators must have gasped at the audacity of the direction for allowing such a thing. But this need not be done. Thus hope has been given to youth.

Hilde Wagner is truly a youthful Juliet. Her jet black hair, her clear eyes in a wide face, her simple joy in life, her bubbling laughter, make her the most childlike Juliet that one has seen. Even Shakespeare must have thought of some such sweet figure as this when he wrote:

O, she does teach the torches to burn  
That night!—  
It seems the hangs upon the cheeks of  
Like a rich jewel in an Aethiop's ear:  
Beauty too rich for use, for earth too  
dear!

It is true that she lacks the dignity of many another older and more experienced Juliet. Her voice is still unsure; her nature uncontrolled. She is explosive at times from too much mirth, while her weeping convulses her whole body. She moves through the tragic action of this tragedy as though in some dream. Swiftly as though a dream was carrying her on the wings of time, she moves to her appointed end. And finally, when she has put on that bridal robe of cloth of gold,

the dream is to an end. The world is real.

Her Romeo, Alfred Lohner, is a slight fragile figure. He, too, has black hair and shining eyes. He, too, has the unsurity of youth and inexperience. Faced with the task of impersonating the ideal lover in literature he feels overwhelmed. He



Photograph © Der Abend, Vienna  
Hilde Wagner as Juliet.

tried to make amends by over-acting. Instead of the lyric note, the rich throbbing notes of the nightingale, we hear the strange call of some other bird. Lohner looks the part; is the part, until his voice lets us down. He will have to be curbed. His temperament is too strong. Most of the time he played like a young, masculine edition of Bernhard. Fire, rhetoric, and not enough poetry. But he will improve. There were others, too, who made their mark. It was a long cast, and all played their parts well.

Oskar Strnad's settings were the real sensation of the evening. By skillful use of huge crimson curtains on either side of the stage he had managed to use only about two-thirds of this huge gaping stage. By this method he was able to pre-

sent in quick order a series of dazzlingly beautiful scenes. The bright interiors, each one quite different and yet the same, were perfect gems of artistic taste; while the many outdoor scenes were also of exquisite beauty. At the Capulet ball, where the most poetical moment in the play comes, the meeting of the ill-starred lovers, Strnad used a two-planed stage. This vertical aspect was a study in blue and gold, against which the rich clothes of the revellers stood out in contrast. The incidental music was supplied by Franz Salmhofer.

### On Applause

Further replies are printed below to J. T. Green's query as to the player's attitude in regard to applause. Other articles on this subject appeared in the Monitor on Aug. 4, Oct. 13, Nov. 3 and 10.

#### Faren Sontar

On the subject of "Applause" all I can say is apparently the majority of actors and actresses feed and thrive on it.

#### Ernest Thesiger

Applause is necessary to the actor to keep him humble. No artist can receive an ovation without inwardly realizing how little he deserves it, whereas if the audience do not show their appreciation, he will conceitedly think that they are fools and unworthy of him. I greatly deprecate polite applause. It sets a seal of approval on what the audience know in their hearts to be bad. I should like to hear hisses—often in theaters. If the audience is allowed to applaud, they ought to be encouraged to blame also. So often it is not enough to keep silent!

#### Dennis Neilson-Terry

Groin always stimulates me, rouses my enthusiasm or antagonism, never leaves me cold, thank God; but this time he is a very bad fellow, very bad indeed, wants us actors to give ourselves away to the public who applaud or don't applaud us, so that many might feel they are patronizing us and others know well that we have succeeded in hurting us (have I given myself away?). No, my pride is to bear the silence that fails over an audience, a silence that one can feel, when you've got your audience and can do anything with them, better than all the applause in the world, perhaps . . . and yet I remember standing, a little emotional schoolboy, in the wings of Drury Lane Theater at my Aunt Ellen Terry's benefit. On she came and then I minute, 2 minutes, 3 minutes and 30 seconds they applauded. I can still hear it, and it was for my father's sister. Thinking back to that day, it seems to me that all the admiration, the understanding, the love of millions of audiences, was summed up in that 3½ minutes of applause, that was worth having, but what actor dare hope for such a tribute?

### The Big Parade

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Astor Theater, "The Big Parade," a motion picture by Lawrence Stallings, directed by King Vidor for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Here is another magnificent motion picture to mark the present year as especially significant in screen history. "The Big Parade," as Messrs. Stallings and Vidor have devised it, definitely belongs to the beginning of a new school in picture making. Here is much the same material that has been used any number of times in previous war films, and much the same resources with which to fashion atmospheric background and mood; yet, instead of being what may now be tentatively called "old school" cinema, with its spot-wound thread of plot, involving in regulation way, "The Big Parade" is of the new and oncoming school of picture making, with its genuine feeling for individual and significant outlook on the "comedy" of its favorite roles.

### The Discovery

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The Pasadena Community Playhouse producing director, Gilmore Brown, conducts an experimental theater in his studio, called the Playbox, which opened its second season recently with "The Discovery," an eighteenth-century comedy of manners by Mrs. Frances Sheridan, the mother of Richard Brinley Sheridan. There is a story that when "The Rivals" made its big hit at Covent Garden, David Garrick revived "The Discovery" at Drury Lane, as a counter attraction "to play the mother off against the son." The leading part was one of Garrick's favorite roles.

### French Plays in Manchester

MANCHESTER, Eng. (Special Correspondence)—Several plays in French were given recently in Manchester at the Prince's Theater under the auspices of the Alliance Francaise of Manchester. The program included: "La Vie de Boheme," "Le Feu de Voin," "Les Grandes Gouines," and "L'Avare." Among the players were Madame Rachel Berendt and Messieurs Fresnay and Denis D'Ines.

### RESTAURANTS

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RESTAURANTS

### Berlin Operatic Events

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, Oct. 28

THE highest expectation was aroused by the first appearance of Dusolina Giannini on the operatic stage. It was the Städtische Oper, the house of which Bruno Walter is the presiding genial, that called her in to sing Aida. The audience filled the opera house.

In the first scenes the singer fell a little below what had been expected. Of course, she sang very well. But first of all, her costume did not suit her, and her manner appeared too modest, for an operatic singer. She does not pose as a prima donna. Her gestures betray more difference than self-satisfaction, but are, on the whole, the straightforward expression of her musical feeling. Music indeed has made her one of its best instruments. The more the performance—conducted by Bruno Walter with that sensibility so welcome to the singer—advanced, the more this Aida was saturated by the music and became equal to her task. In the Nile scene her power increased to such an extent that the enthusiasm of the public passed all bounds.

The good impression, however, was also due to the fact that a tenor of uncommon quality, Carl Martin Oehmann, was a very good Radames. This young Swedish singer, trained in the Italian school and gifted with an excellent voice, will certainly one day be one of the famous tenors of the world.

Another event was the production of "Ariadne auf Naxos," that curious opera by Richard Strauss, in the Städtische Oper. Everybody knows the strange fate of this work. The mésalliance between Molière and Richard Strauss has never succeeded in overcoming its handicaps. It was impossible to realize what seemed to be the most interesting literary device. The combination of highly dramatic action with burlesque was not much to the taste of the average opera-goer. And the Molière comedy, "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," preceding the opera proper, although very rich in fine accompanying music, refused to form a satisfying unity with it.

So that finally Richard Strauss had to give up Molière and, after making a concert suite of the music formerly connected with the play, wrote a new introductory act behind the scenes, where the spoken word, the recitative and singing are combined in a new way. The result has become a very original thing, indeed, but without pleasing the great public, at least in Berlin. For in Vienna, on the contrary, "Ariadne" has its steady place in the repertory of the Staatsoper and proves extremely attractive. Berlin and Vienna tastes differ widely. It cannot, however, be denied that "Ariadne," with all the beauties of the chamber orchestra, is full of Wagnerisms, and that just the lyrical parts so highly

appreciated when they are well sung are its weak points. Apart from this, Zerbinieta, the female representative of the gay company, is the most artificial character of the opera. Her aria in which Pelleas has been pulled upon her and all past coloratura intentions have been superseded in acrobatics by Maestro Richard Strauss, cannot but repel those who expect music more than sport-like virtuosity. Even the unique Zerbinieta, Maria Ivogün, with all her charm, cannot change the situation.

Bruno Walter, making "Ariadne" desert the Staatsoper for the Städtische Oper, was attracted by the wonderful and transparent texture of the score. And he is the only conductor capable of making us forget that this opera demands, for the display of its best qualities, a house other than this, the bad acoustics of which I recently described.

Margaret Anglin will be the headliner of the Palace, New York, program during Christmas week.

Emma Dunn is at present appearing with the Repertory Theater Company in Boston, playing in "The Rivals" and "Rip Van Winkle."

"Song of the Flame," a new musical play, is to be produced by Arthur Hammerstein in Wilmington, Del. On Dec. 10.

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## LORD DARLING

## JUDGES DEBATE

Both Sides Declared to Have  
Argued Well What Neither  
of Them Believed

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Lord Darling

summed up a debate at the University

of London Society recently, when

the motion was: "Resolved, That the

emancipation of women has been ac-

companied by the progressive dete-

rioration of men." Students of Uni-

versity College supported the motion

and King's College students spoke

against it.

Miss Ethel Shand, the only woman

student to support the motion, re-

ferred to the subject of women stand-

ing in railway carriages, while men

sat, and said she believed women

were not good for them, but she also

thought it was bad for the men. She

declared her belief that the fact

that women earned their own living

nowadays had lessened men's sense

of responsibility, making them grow

lazy, lazy and selfish.

Miss Baker (King's College) said it

was merely "spectacular chivalry"

for a man to offer a seat to a woman.

"Courtesy, if you like, but not chiv-

aly," she affirmed.

Lord Darling introduced the de-

bate by recalling that, when a law

student, more than 50 years ago, he

took part in a discussion at Univer-

sity College, following which Lord

Coleridge, who was the Attorney

General and the chairman on that

occasion, predicted that one day he

would sit on the judges' bench. He

subsequently became Judge of the

King's Bench Division of the High

Court of Justice.

Summing up the debate, in which

no vote was taken, Lord Darling said

the question had been very well

argued on both sides by people who

obviously did not believe in their

own arguments. Alluding to an argu-

ment that women having cut their

hair short, men had so deteriorated

as to wear theirs long, he quoted from "The Days of the Lock":

Great Jove suspends the golden beam in

air.

And weighs the man's wits 'gainst the

woman's hair.

He added that he was not prepared

to say as a result of the debate that

woman having risen, man had fallen

like two buckets in a well; but it ap-

peared to him certainly established

that man and woman, having now

become equal to one another, one

only wanted to turn to Euclid to

know that, now they were equal to

one another, they were equal to any-

thing.

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## In the Ship Lanes

By FRANKLIN SNOW

THE steamship Hamburg, to be the latest addition to the fleet of the Hamburg-American Line, was launched Nov. 14, at the yards of Blohm & Voss in Hamburg. She will be placed in transatlantic service beginning May 21, 1926, with the first eastward sailing from New York, June 10.

This is the second ship of the same name, the first one, built in 1900, having been used in the Hamburg-East Asia service and later in transatlantic business. The present ship is twice the size of her predecessor. She is a sister ship of the Albert Ballin and Deutschland, all of which are equipped with anti-rolling tanks.

The Hamburg is a twin-screw, oil-burner, of 22,000 tons gross registry. She is 600 feet long and has a cruising speed of 15 knots, enabling her to make the transatlantic voyage in 9½ or 10 days. Her two masts and two funnels will have a slight rake in contrast to the perpendicular design of her sister ships. Passenger facilities will accommodate 223 first cabin, 472 second and 456 third cabin passengers, and cargo carrying space will provide for 10,000 tons of freight.

Gratification is expressed by the Port of New York Authority at the opinion of Charles E. Hughes, formerly Secretary of State, respecting the value of bonds to be issued for the purpose of providing funds for the building of new bridges. Mr. Hughes upheld the legal status of the Port Authority, the validity of its bonds, their immunity from taxation, both principal and income, and the validity of the legislation which made the pledges of the cities of New York, New Jersey and the \$4,000,000 provided by the states an irrevocable contract with the bondholders, according to Julian A. Gregory, chairman of the Port Authority.

Additional increases in eastbound rates through the Panama Canal are to be expected, as a result of the tariff of the present conference agreement between 10 lines in the Pacific Coast-European business enterprises. The increases, ranging from about 7 to 16 percent will be applied to canned goods, dried fruit and other commodities to certain European destinations.

This action follows that of the lines operating in intercoastal service between United States ports, which raised eastbound rates on many commodities last week. In the intercoastal business the ships are protected by the law which forbids foreign vessels to engage in United States inter-port business.

Several of the "lake boats" of the Great Lakes have recently been purchased for service in the Atlantic. The Merchants & Miners Transportation Company is repairing three which it has bought for coastwise service, the ships to operate out of Norfolk and Baltimore. The M. & M. T. handles a heavy volume of water and "hull" freight to and from New England and the middle west. A differential of 5

percent is charged on the "hull" freight.

Many of these thoughts have been advocated by the committee headed by Gen. James G. Harbord, president of the Board of Control of the coastwise trade, and John O'Leary, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

In the last five years, no new American ships have been placed in transatlantic service, although practically every other nation has built several for operation on these routes.

THE LONDON HOLDS VEHICLE SHOW

## Commercial Cars and Motor Busses Show Big Advance in Luxury and Finish

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Occupying the whole vast space of Olympia, the Exhibition of Commercial Motor Vehicles was an imposing one. Outstanding were the exhibits of motor charabancs and motor coaches of all sizes. The advance to a high standard of coach work and in corresponding comfort to passengers in the last few years has been very marked.

There were few of these motor charabancs shown that were not closed in and equipped with pneumatic tires. Most of them had fixed roofs, though a few collapsible, quickly erected roofs were to be seen. Ventilation arrangements, too, show improvements. In one case sliding panels at leg-level were fitted in addition to windows, so that in hot weather the coach is practically open except for the roof. Four-wheel busses are standard in many cases. Accommodation for the passengers is growing in luxury, the size and padding of the seats looking more like those of high-class limousine motor cars.

**MOTOR BUSES**  
Several motor busses were on view, fitted with closed-in roof accommodation. Those shown were built for country traffic, but it would seem as if the day were coming when the Londoner would demand some protection from the weather when traveling outside. These busses also show greater comfort for the passengers. The bus is a severe competitor of the tram, as it will now carry as many as 54 passengers with all the advantage of mobility over the latter. A fine example of a commercial traveler's van provided accommodation for the traveler and cupboards for his samples, while the settee is convertible into a bed for the night.

Every class of vehicle for municipal work was on view: fire engines, tipping wagons, road sweepers, water wagons, refuse wagons. A fine exhibit was a porcelain-lined milk tank capable of holding 1300 gallons of milk. Examples of the half-track machine, semicaterpillar, were shown. In these the endless band may be of rubber or metal, and both types were on view. These appeal to the overseas user in countries where roads are either nonexistent or of the rough variety. But this type has also possibilities for farm work at home.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

Of course the nations of Europe could pay their debts to the United States if they would but disarm, as Bishop Nicholson and innumerable other observers of international affairs have pertinently remarked.

Going a step further, the United States could, within a brief time, pay its debt to its people, if it would likewise disarm. While earnestly denouncing militarism in others, the United States spends a pretty penny itself for its army and navy. The presidential budget for 1925-26 put the expenditures for national defense at \$549,000,000. The French army and navy estimates for 1925 totaled \$222,750,128. It is proper to note, however, that the vastly lesser expense levied upon France is due partly to the fact that it has a practically unpaid army and navy, and that all costs are smaller there than in the United States.

The fact, however, remains that while constantly preaching disarmament to others, the United States maintains a most costly national defense itself. Yet few of the Americans who are urging Europe to disarm and pay up are suggesting any reduction in their own expenditures for national defense. Essentially a peaceful people, with an Administration in power pledged to both peace and harmony, the United States makes little more progress in reducing the proportion of its gross revenues applied to army and navy maintenance than does France itself. This may be inevitable, but so, why not recognize the fact that the nations of Europe with an inheritance of hate for their neighbors on every side must find the limitation of their expenditures for national defense even more difficult.

Senator Borah, who has done as much as any one man in American political life to make it precarious for European states to disarm, is quoted as having said, "If France goes on the rocks financially it will not be because of the honest debts she owes to the United States, but because of the improper use she is making of her wealth."

Just what that improper use is, the Senator does not specify. Presumably it is military expenditures. But statistics show that in proportion to her total budget France spends less on national defense than either Poland, the United States, Russia or Czechoslovakia. The Locarno treaty, in which the United States had no part, will enable France and other European nations to reduce materially their appropriations for purposes of defense. The activities of the Permanent Court of International Justice will also measurably contribute toward the same end.

It is not surprising that the constant reiteration in certain sections of the American press and by American public men of the charge that a lust for militarism alone impedes Europe's discharge of American claims, should result in a growing spirit of hostility to the United States. For in that charge is a great measure of injustice, and an even greater amount of ignorance. No one who saw the devastation suffered by Belgium, France, Poland and portions of eastern Germany can misunderstand the apprehension that leads the peoples of these regions to use every endeavor to guard themselves against a recurrence of that calamity.

France fears a reconstructed Germany; Poland an aggressive Russia, and so on throughout the list. The old way of attaining security was to arm—and Europe still clings to that discredited device. The new way is to join in peace covenants, to set up arbitration courts, to provide for common action against the aggressor. To this method Europe is turning, the Locarno pact and the World Court being its latest manifestations. It does not respond greatly to the credit of any American publicist that he should at the same time decry the effectiveness of the new method of seeking peace while denouncing Europe for not abandoning the old.

If the United States cannot help in the movement to substitute peaceful arbitration for war, its spokesmen might at least refrain from captious criticism of the efforts of the Old World to throw off the burden of war.

Following the assurance several months ago that the American corn crop would be one of the largest in the country's history, the price of that staple farm product has steadily declined, so that in the principal corn-growing regions the farmers are receiving less than 60 cents per bushel. In much of the western territory the price actually received, when the cost of shipping the corn to the nearest market is deducted, is around 50 cents per bushel.

This decline of at least 30 per cent from the prices received a year ago has caused widespread protests by the corn growers, who assert that the cost of producing a bushel of corn, with proper allowance for invested capital, labor, taxes and other expenses, is in the neighborhood of 60 cents, and that the present price leaves them with practically no net return for their year's crop. Productive costs vary according to local conditions, but even though a prime cost of 50 cents per bushel should be taken as a fair average, and the price realized on the farm at 60 cents, the margin of profit is far smaller than the usual return from industry and trade. What are the actual rates of profit in manufacturing and commerce cannot be easily ascertained, since the device of over-capitalization, adopted so widely, has made it impossible to say what the actual return from any specific industry may be.

Because of the difficulty of getting at the actual profits in various lines of manufacturing industry, a comparison of the corn grower's situation with that of the copper mines may serve to show the apparent unfairness of existing conditions obtaining in the production of two great staple commodities. The reports of the Kennecott Copper Corporation, owning great deposits of copper ore in Alaska, Chile

and other regions, show its cost of producing copper to be about 8½ cents per pound. This copper has been selling during the past year at an average price of 14½ cents per pound, or about 70 per cent above the cost of production.

This, of course, does not mean a profit of 70 per cent, but it shows a far greater return than that obtained by the producers of an article that is just as essential for the nation's food as copper is to industry. There is a surplus of copper, as there is of corn, but there has been no 30 per cent slump in copper prices. The explanation is possibly found in the great financial resources of the copper producers, which enable them to carry their surplus, while the corn growers must sell on a falling market.

It is an illogical and specious argument, no matter by whom made, that insists that what cannot be accomplished by direct and straightforward means can be effected by subterfuge or compromise. Interest just now is manifested in the report of an organization known as the Moderation League, Inc.

which has attempted a survey of social conditions in the United States, only to reach the deliberate conclusion that the national prohibition enforcement act has "failed utterly to accomplish its purpose to promote temperance and sobriety." This finding is based upon figures which on their face seem to indicate that "drunkenness, which took a sharp drop after the Volstead Act went into effect in 1918, has already increased to the pre-prohibition level."

The Moderation League, Inc., as its name indicates, can hardly be regarded as an organization devoted or friendly to prohibition. How closely it may be in sympathy with those associations avowedly opposed to the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment does not appear. There can be no great difference between the aims and objects of those who declare themselves to be moderationists and those who openly announce their alliance with the nullificationists. Prohibition, in theory and practice, would make moderate indulgence in intoxicating liquors as a beverage as impossible as those excesses which admittedly lead to inebriety and drunkenness. Thus analyzed, there remains no middle ground.

So it may be that the great mass of thinking people, whether in the United States or in those other countries where the result of what some still choose to regard as a sociological experiment is being watched, will decline to be convinced by the verdict of any such association as the Moderation League, Inc. It is indisputable that those in the United States who are observing the progress of this great reform movement are as well prepared, individually or collectively, to reach their own conclusions as any body of self-appointed appraisers and inquisitors, some of which are unable, apparently, to escape the influences of their own pre-judgments and prejudices.

Even if it is admitted, solely for the purposes of the argument, that drunkenness has increased since the year 1919, under the operation of the federal enforcement act, to a point comparable with that in pre-prohibition days, the fact remains that far less liquor is being consumed and that far fewer persons are indulging in it. The noxious and vicious concoctions which are being peddled about in violation of the law quickly and almost unfailingly produce inebriety, often followed by even worse results when indulgence is persisted in. The records by which the association referred to seeks to prove its case are the records of arrests and convictions on charges of drunkenness, drunken driving, and the like. The important fact is not considered that whereas in pre-prohibition times a hundred or a thousand intoxicated men or women might infest the streets of the cities, walking, riding on street cars, or even driving motorcars or teams, without one in a hundred being arrested, the intoxicated person of today, rendered irresponsible by his excesses, forces the officers of the law to apprehend him, both as a protection to himself and the public.

There is no convincing argument to support the case of the moderationists in this showing. It supplies, instead, additional proof that only absolute prohibition and absolute abstinence can bring the desired result. The terrible conditions about which the association complains are not due to prohibition, but to violations of the law, too often condoned and encouraged by those who hope that a way may yet be found to permit what they call moderate indulgence. Fortunately these sympathizers are in a minority, along with those who openly violate the law. The victims, of whom there are far too many, are not among the great majority of American people who have set their faces to the right and have placed their hands upon the plow, never to turn back. Those who transgress most and who inevitably will suffer most are the confirmed addicts who cling tenaciously to a habit which they believe unbreakable, and the indulgent rich who refuse to deny themselves even questionable pleasures. The rank and file stand today where they stood when the seal of a progressive nation was placed upon the law.

It is no surprise to find the World Court accepting the British viewpoint on Mosul. The general public in England was more or less convinced the Court would rule that the Council of the League of Nations could award the whole vilayet to Irak on a majority vote, as recommended by the commission which investigated the question on the spot. Briefly, the Court has declared that the decision to be taken by the Council shall be binding upon the parties concerned, and shall constitute a definite determination of the frontier between Turkey and Irak, of which Mosul is a part. The Council's decision must be by unanimous vote, and although the parties to the dispute participate in the voting their ballots will not be counted in ascertaining whether there is unanimity.

The questions upon which a ruling has just been rendered were submitted to the Court in

September. At that time there were murmurs in the press that the Council of the League was attempting to shift its responsibility, and that the move was a sign of the League's weakness in the face of a Turkey flushed with victory and defiant in attitude. From the beginning the Turks asserted that they would never allow the Mosul area to remain under the British mandate. And it was freely suggested that anything short of a complete award of the district to the Turks would be contemptuously rejected.

On ethnological grounds the Turks have no claim to the Mosul region. The population is preponderantly Arab and Kurd. Few Turks live in the district, but there are many Christian minorities there, to some of whom the allied nations are under definite obligations owing to the gallant part they played in the conflict, when the war clouds looked ominous in the Near East. No one can readily forget, for instance, the contribution of the Assyrians, for whom an appeal is being made by representative churchmen in England.

In considering the multifarious claims of the disputants the League Council has had a delicate problem on its hands. That problem has been clarified considerably by the World Court's decision. What the reaction in Turkey will be it is difficult to foresee. A reverse at the Council table is hardly likely to be palatable to Turkey, especially when that country recalls that it was the first conquered nation after the World War to engage in a negotiated peace conference. Turkey won the day at Lausanne, because the European powers were divided among themselves.

Since then a new Europe has arisen from the ashes of the old. Locarno has removed dissensions. The League at every step is taking a firmer grip on affairs. There is a growing strength behind every utterance it now makes. When the League Council reaches its decision, an interesting situation will confront the Turks, a situation from which they may not escape as easily and defiantly as they have done on previous occasions.

Early next year there will be begun the publication, serially, of the memoirs of Col.

Edward M. House, who was long a familiar and confidant of Woodrow Wilson, and who for many years prior to Mr. Wilson's nomination in Baltimore in 1912 was a shaper and arbiter of political destinies in the councils of the Democratic Party. Yet few who have known Colonel House personally or by reputation have thought of him as a politician. He is not a politician in the sense in which that term is sometimes carelessly used. Despite this, few men in American public life have had a larger part than he in shaping national and, indeed, international policies, at a time when

new responsibilities. Never before had you realized the high importance of the office clock.

The most notable fact in the theatrical world is the abundance of musical plays. Never has there been such an outpouring of operettas since the days of the Second Empire, when Offenbach was in vogue. Many of the theaters which have hitherto been devoted to drama have fallen into the new fashion and have staged musical plays. There must, one supposes, be twice as many musical plays produced in Paris today as there were before the war. Most of them are extremely light, not to say trifling. The story is of no consequence whatever, provided a few characters can be brought upon the boards and an excuse be furnished for catchy airs and popular chansons. What is the explanation of this theatrical mode? There are those who attribute it to the great invasion of foreigners who scarcely know the language well enough to follow an ordinary drama, but who appreciate, even if they do not understand, hitting measures. The foreigner partly furnishes an explanation, but the explanation is insufficient. There is, even among the French people themselves, a greater demand for lively tunes and the serious theatergoer is far less numerous than he used to be.

That Colonel House and those who will direct the assembling and publication of his diary and manuscripts will deal fairly with the public is evidenced by the impression which they have permitted to gain currency that the time has not yet come when disclosure can properly be made of the circumstances which led to the break in the friendly relations between President Wilson and Colonel House. Perhaps that chapter will be written some time in the future. Like the Page letters, recently published, the House memoirs will leave something to the imagination.

## Editorial Notes

Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote once of "wisdom's old potato," which, he declared, "could not flourish at its root." But some of the more stolid old potatoes of agricultural fame by no means must be included in the same category. From our latest news "Spud Island," as Prince Edward Island has been denominated in the past, is this year proving more than ever its right to this title. Strangely enough, the sobriquet was placed upon the island province of Canada some years ago in derision, but today the very ones who were responsible for it are regarding with envy the enormous crops of potatoes which are promising to bring the Province a greater financial return than ever before in its history. Of particular interest is the fact that recently it has been discovered that the island could produce a seed potato peculiarly adapted for the southern states. Potatoes may represent a piebald dish, but at present market prices they are not a delicacy to be sneezed at from a financial standpoint.

The special customs conference edition of the Peking Leader which has just come to hand is a noteworthy example of journalistic enterprise, dealing as it does with one of the most momentous questions in Chinese history. The front page of the Leader depicts the Hsi Yuan Men, or Oriental portal, through which the delegates passed on their way to the meetings. Underneath are inscribed the words: "The Gateway to a New Friendliness." This shows signs of being no mere fancy, as the powers have already agreed upon tariff autonomy for China. Not only is the history of China's tariffs reviewed, but there are also given authoritative expressions of opinion on the problems before the conference, as well as appropriate sketches of the principal participants.

## Commuting as an American Art

There is no human experience quite comparable. Commuting is wonderful. I have become, at last, a bona fide, clock-ruled American commuter.

Like the piston of a machine, it works both ways, rhythmically achieving—yes, unquestionably achieving—reciprocity of a sort that is rich in theory, rare in fact. For commuting confers freshness upon both town and country. Return in the morning finds the city with that staleness of perpetual residence missing, while return at night to the country . . . . It is of that, and indeed of the entire golden privilege which is the commuter's, that I want to speak.

Let us begin at the beginning.

You start off with a rather bad—or at least not very good—quarter of an hour, waiting in a queue for your monthly ticket at the station. It would be convenient, yes, if one could buy a twelve of these tickets at a time—or even, while one is about it, a straight yearly ticket. But that, of course, would make a frightful hole in your budget; and then, too, a commuter never positively knows when he may cease being a commuter. In any event, the monthly arrangement is de rigueur, which probably puts an end to argument.

Having bought your ticket (pink this month; green, perhaps, the next—good for sixty rides, thirty out and thirty back), you are equipped to become a commuter. That is . . . . True, finding the house, or building the house, would constitute the real beginning; and prior even to that, selecting the spot. My word, it is a complicated business! But for purposes of economy in space and time, let us take these vital ingredients for granted, and assume that such have been successfully arranged. Commuting, in all its phases, assumes the proportion of an epic rather than a fleeting footnote.

So, then, you have found the ideal commuters' heaven and, god bless you, have purchased your first ticket. You have become an American commuter.

Leaving the office at the end of the day now entails new responsibilities. Never before had you realized the high importance of the office clock.

The wirt es auf die dicke Nacht, und, kommt Die Zeit, so reffen auch die spätesten Früchte.

To make a subway requires no diligence or calculation; but to make the 5:37 requires the most alert and loving care.

You soon learn exactly how long it takes to get from your desk to the station gate. Occasionally you will so plan departure as to arrive nicely, without rush or panic; as a rule it will be a scramble: a dashing off with brief case half-buckled. Can one reasonably expect to get through that gate before, inexorably, it has closed?

To miss the 5:37 would be a calamity. It is such an admirable, fast train. There is nothing the least bit local about the 5:37. Every day you are practically sure it will depart without you, and yet, curiously enough, it never does.

Between yourself and the other passengers on the 5:37 there comes to manifest itself a fraternal spirit. These are, or most of them, commuters. All about you are familiar faces. Some of these travelers live in your own town—which makes it more than ever a family affair. The conductors are very old friends. They have

a pleasant, personal way of punching your ticket that makes you feel an honored (though not formal) guest of the railroad.

The train slows. Your town is called. Its lights are welcoming, and there is welcome, too, in the voices of the little newsboys who dart about with their evening editions among the home-wanders.

To reach your house you may have to accomplish a ten-minute walk—unless, of course, you possess a car. I do not own a car as yet, not even a Ford, though the future is not barren of hopes. I walk. It is delightful. My way takes me along village streets well lined with trees, through whose branches, in the evening, municipal lamps twinkle. The houses are large—some old, some new—set back on sweet, old-fashioned lawns. The air is full of autumn scents and edged with an autumn tinge.

Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness, Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun.

Yes, it is a memorable walk—and includes, naturally, one of those cross-lot "cuts," without which no village journey would be quite complete.

Now you turn the last corner, and among the lighted panes stretching down the street are those of your own dwelling. Beyond its drawn shades, dinner is just ready to migrate from the kitchen range to the table; for if you have watched the office clock, those who bide at home have equally kept an eye of vigilance upon the matinal timepiece.

Passing up the path to the porch, you note that the grass really needs a last trimming before winter. Possessing a will, you will get a little work done tomorrow. Rising, here in the country, does not seem to call for the least effort. Dawn comes with incredible beauty; stooping for the morning's milk, you straighten and draw deep breaths of freshness from sky and field.

The furnace is working quite well, all things considered. Of course, it takes some time for a man long dependent upon apartment janitors to learn the intricacies of a miniature steam-heating plant. One night the furnace went out; but that was because the commuter forgot to stoke it, being busy hanging pictures and admiring his wife's new draperies at the windows. As for keeping the house warm, the commuter's little furnace is a marvel—so far. True, the weather is as yet, mild. But the commuter is an optimist.

Besides the furnace, there is a cricket in the cellar. It seems to have its home somewhere in the coal bin. The cricket positively talks. It begins a conversation as soon as it hears the door at the head of the stairs open. According to the cricket (obviously an optimist, too), all those prophecies about a hard winter ahead are sheer bunk. The cricket never wavers from a sometimes slightly monotonous, though invariably cheerful, vocalization, the purport of which is that the winter at hand will be a short one.

Now and then a wee hedgehog note slips in, however: this is interpreted as a confident assurance on the cricket's part that, whatever the elements may choose to do, the commuter will not allow the snug cellar to grow chilly. E. A. J.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris. The National Federation of Maritime Syndicates asks that on Dec. 1, at the precise moment when the radio announces the signature to the Locarno Pact, there should, in all European ports and all European waters, be a simultaneous bebagging of ships—merchant and naval—in honor of the great occasion.

The most notable fact in the theatrical world is the abundance of musical plays. Never has there been such an outpouring of operettas since the days of the Second Empire, when Offenbach was in vogue. Many of the theaters which have hitherto been devoted to drama have fallen into the new fashion and have staged musical plays. There must, one supposes, be twice as many musical plays produced in Paris today as there were before the war. Most of them are extremely light, not to say trifling. The story is of no consequence whatever, provided a few characters can be brought upon the boards and an excuse be furnished for catchy airs and popular chansons. What is the explanation of this theatrical mode? There are those who attribute it to the great invasion of foreigners who scarcely know the language well enough to follow an ordinary drama, but who appreciate, even if they do not understand, hitting measures. The foreigner partly furnishes an explanation, but the explanation is insufficient. There is, even among the French people themselves, a greater demand for lively tunes and the serious theatergoer is far less numerous than he used to be.

The employment of the X-ray in a Paris shoe shop is a curious innovation. When the fair Parisian shopper buys her shoes she is invited to mount upon a little platform on which is a strange apparatus. It is box-like in shape. She places her foot in it and looking down through an opening at the top may ascertain precisely how her shoe fits. Certainly, this is an ingenious adaptation and the contrivance is found amusing. One would have thought, however, that Madame would be aware that her toes were pinched without having to look at her feet through the X-ray. At the same time more up-to-date methods of salesmanship are being introduced in France. They are said to come from America. The Paris Chamber of Commerce has voted the funds for the establishment of a school in which the art of selling will be taught.

A great work of Gustave Doré's illustrations is reported. It appears that a publisher in 1907 issued, volume by Gustave Doré, entitled Versailles et Paris en 1871. Doré pitilessly ridiculed the excesses of the Congress and his caricatures of the Parliamentarians, from Thiers to Favre and the Communards, gave offense. The result was that the album did not sell. The publisher, annoyed by his lack of success, threw the volumes into a cellar. After some years they were sold to a bookseller of the Quais. The consequence is that today bibliophiles have rushed to secure a copy of the work that was neglected by the amateurs of 1907. The album has quickly become rare and the reputation of the great artist has increased.